



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 069

8 April 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

XINHUA: MEPR Session Achieves No Results	A 1
Third UN Law of Sea Conference Ends	A 1

UNITED STATES

U.S. Breaks Diplomatic Ties With Iran	B 1
Harold Brown Outlines U.S. Defense Policy	B 1
U.S. Army To Recall Retired Soldiers in Crisis	B 2
U.S. Conducts Underground Nuclear Test	B 3
Wang Renzhong Meets Library Science Experts	B 3
Wan Li Meets Agricultural Scientist	B 3
XINHUA Reporter on Carter-Kennedy Nomination Battle	B 4

SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO Calls USSR-Afghan Treaty 'Gross Provocation'	C 1
AFP: Harbin Group Sees USSR as 'Socialist Country'	C 1
TASS Reports on Moscow CEMA Meeting	C 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Beijing in Korean Reports Sihanouk's Departure for, Arrival in DPRK	D 1
Beijing in Korean Reports Kim Il-song Remarks on Nonaligned Unity	D 1
NODONG SINMUN on 'Obstacles' to North-South Contacts	D 1
Zambian President Kaunda Visits DPRK	D 1
Arrives in Pyongyang	D 1
Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet	D 2
Yu Qiuli Discusses Economic, Foreign Policies at Tokyo Meeting	D 3
KYODO: China Seeks Japan's Aid in Oil Shale Development	D 4
KYODO: China May Cut Back Oil, Coal Exports to Japan	D 4
Ji Pengfei Meets Japan Socialist Party Activists	D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

U.S. To Train Thai in Antitank Warfare	E 1
Malaysian Culture Minister Visits Beijing	E 1
Meets Chinese Counterpart	E 1
Meets Deng Xiaoping	E 1
Hong Kong Financier Visits Beijing	E 1
Meets Ulanhu	E 1
Meets Gu Mu	E 2
Papua New Guinea Premier Meets New PRC Envoy	E 2
Briefs: Painters Visit Philippines; Singapore Book Exhibition	E 2

SOUTH ASIA

Soviets Ban Mass Religious Activities in Afghanistan	F 1
Afghan Guerrillas Deny Moscow Report on U.S. Weapons Supplies	F 1
Pakistan Denies Soviet Charge on Assisting Afghan Rebels	F 1
Pakistan President Wants Independent Muslim Afghanistan	F 2
Nepalese King Receives Xizang Friendship Delegation	F 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Yugoslavia Will Not Attend European CP Meeting	H 1
Belgrade Holds Meeting on Public Security	H 1
Hard-Bone 6th Company Receives Gifts From Tito	H 1
Gu Mu, Others Greet Romanian Economic Delegation	H 2
XINHUA Reports on Troubled Polish Economy	H 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Li Qiang Leads Trade Delegation to Iraq	I 1
PRC Delegates Attend Asian Student Seminar in Baghdad	I 1
Egypt's As-Sadat Leaves Cairo for Talks With Carter	I 1
Trade Union Official Fetes Egyptian Delegation	I 2
Vice Premier Ji Pengfei Meets Algerian Health Minister	I 3
Hua Guofeng Meets Guinea, Cape Verde Delegation	I 3
Further Reportage on Chen Muhua's Visit to Africa	I 4
Departs Senegal for Mauritania	I 4
Talks With Mauritanian Prime Minister	I 4
Trade Union Delegation Leaves Somalia for Ghana	I 4
U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits Somalia	I 5
Zambian President Kaunda To Arrive in China 9 Apr	I 5
Briefs: Tanzanian Farm Tools Factory	I 5

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Further Reportage on Cuban Refugees in Peruvian Embassy	J 1
XINHUA Correspondent's Article	J 1
Peruvian Foreign Minister's Remarks	J 1
Andean Pact To Call Meeting	J 2
Panamanian Official Discusses Operation of Canal	J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

National Conference of Blind, Deaf-Mutes Opens 6 Apr	L 1
Peng Chong, Bo Yibo Attend	L 1
Report on Achievements	L 1
NPC Standing Committee Session Opens in Beijing	L 3
Further on Left-Wing Writers League Meeting	L 4
Hu Qiaomu Address	L 4
Material on League Published	L 6
Agriculture Official on Spring Farming Throughout Country	L 7
Yunnan, Guangxi PLA Units Aid in Spring Farming	L 8
State Council Urges Pig Production, Procurement	L 9
RENMIN RIBAO Letter Writer Says Peasants Need More Trucks	L 9
Textile Production Increases in First Quarter	L 10
HONGQI Urges CCP Members To Study 'Guiding Principles' [16 Mar]	L 10
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Development According to Capability	L 14
GUANGMING RIBAO Discusses Party Political Life	L 16
AFP: Christians Celebrate Easter in Beijing	L 18
AFP on Use of New Foreign Currency Certificates	L 18

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Leaders Stress Environmental Protection Work	O 1
AFP: Execution Results From Attempt To Flee to Taiwan	O 2
Xu Jiatun Plays in Jiangsu 'Go' Tournament	O 2
Jiangsu Commentary Stresses Importance of Grain Production	O 3
Jiangsu's Metallurgical Industry Readjusts for Future Tasks	O 4
Xu Jiatun Addresses Jiangsu Propaganda Conference	O 5
Wheat Specialists Help Shandong Farmers	O 6
WEN HUI BAO Calls for Eliminating Factionalism	O 7
WEN HUI BAO on Gorkiy's Opposition to Dostoyevskiy's Works	O 8
Briefs: Shandong Oilfield; Shandong Oil Conservation;	O 10
Harvard Delegation in Shandong; Shandong Military	
District; Shandong Wheat Production	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Commentary Urges Steel Industry Rationalization	P 1
Hubei Commentator Calls for Aid to Poor Production Teams	P 1
Commentator Stresses Education of Hubei Party Members	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan People's Congress Standing Committee Meets	Q 1
Main Economic Tasks	Q 3
1980 Draft Budget	Q 4
Yunnan Water Conservancy Bureau Examines Drought Situation	Q 5

NORTH REGION

Lin Hujia Speaks at Beijing Municipal People's Congress	R 1
Beijing's First Quarter Industrial Output Sets Record	R 1
'Banned' Political Essays Republished in Nei Monggol	R 2
First Secretary Zhou Hui Attends Cemetery Inauguration	R 2
SHANXI RIBAO Commentator on Upholding 'Guiding Principles'	R 3
Tianjin's Chen Weida Attends Model Worker Awards Rally	R 4

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin's Wang Enmao Speaks at Symposium on Elections	S 1
Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress Concludes	S 2
Submission of Budget Report	S 2
1980 Economic Plan	S 2
Lists of Candidates	S 3
Yu Ke Report	S 4
Higher People's Court Report	S 5
People's Procuratorate Report	S 6
Li Youwen Closing Speech	S 7
Names of Provincial Leaders	S 9
Standing Committee Members	S 10
Presidents of People's Courts	S 10
Election of Chief Procurators	S 10

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai People's Court Sentences Swindler to Life	T 1
Related Disciplinary Actions	T 1
Briefs: Shaanxi Worker-Peasant Rally; Qinghai Forestry Conference; Qinghai Legal Office; Xinjiang Animal Husbandry	T 2

I. 8 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

XINHUA: MBFR SESSION ACHIEVES NO RESULTS

OW070443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Vienna, 3 Apr--The 20th session of the central European Mutual Balance of Forces Reduction [MBFR] concluded in Vienna on 3 April. Nineteen NATO and Warsaw Pact countries took part in the session. Observers here believe that no agreement on first-phase disarmament arrangements can be expected this year.

The session began on 31 January 1980. During the meeting debates focused on a proposal by the West on 20 December 1979 about a provisional agreement on first-phase disarmament and relevant measures. Since the two sides failed to reach a consensus on the exact number of troops stationed in central Europe by Warsaw Pact countries, the proposed agreement has come to nothing. First of all, the West demanded that the numbers of U.S. and USSR Armed Forces should be equal so as to make possible a provisional agreement on first-phase disarmament. According to the Western proposal, it was unnecessary for Warsaw Pact countries to carry out overall disarmament. The only thing to be done was to reduce the number of Soviet Armed Forces by 30,000 and of U.S. troops in Europe by 13,000. However, the Warsaw Pact countries showed little favor to the proposal. They considered it aimed at symbolically reducing U.S. troops in central Europe without reducing the armed forces of other Western European countries, particularly that of West Germany.

Since there was a major difference between the positions of the two sides, the session made no progress. Commenting on the Vienna disarmament talks, a Western diplomat sarcastically said that the talks are probably the world's longest show. The next talks session will begin 14 May.

THIRD UN LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE ENDS

OW050210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, April 4 (XINHUA)--The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea concluded the five-week first stage of its ninth session, with the completion of the second revision of the informal composite negotiating text, at the U.N. headquarters this morning. The work in the next stage of the conference is to complete the text of a treaty on the law of the sea when meeting resumes in Geneva in coming July.

During the five weeks of negotiations and discussions, the first stage of the ninth session, which began on March 3 with more than 160 nations and liberation organisations participating, reached agreement in a number of key areas, including the principles for a sea-bed mining system, the financing of that system, a definition of the continental shelf and rules for a marine scientific research. Some progress has also been made with regard to a voting formula for the council of the proposed international sea-bed authority. However, some crucial issues are still unresolved, such as the principles for delimiting overlapping maritime boundaries between nearby states.

The general task of the conference, set by the General Assembly in 1973, is "to adopt a convention dealing with all matters relating to the law of the sea." According to the work programme, the ninth session is expected to have a convention adopted before the end of 1980, so that it can be signed in Caracas in 1981 as scheduled.

I. 3 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B1

U.S. BREAKS DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH IRAN

OW081309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr--The United States today announced that it is breaking diplomatic relations with Iran.

The president announced at a White House press conference this afternoon that Secretary of State Vance has informed the Government of Iran that its embassy and consulates in the United States are to be closed immediately. All Iranian diplomatic and consular personnel have been declared persona non grata and must leave the United States by midnight on 8 April. The United States has taken this diplomatic action after the Iranian side announced sometime earlier this year that the "decisive stand" of Khomeyni concerning the issue of the hostages had not changed. The decision was made after Carter consulted with his senior advisers for 7 hours.

At the press conference, Carter said: Since the Iranian students took American hostages, the United States has "made every effort to obtain their release on honorable, peaceful and humanitarian terms," "but the Iranians have refused to release them and even refused to improve the inhumane conditions under which these Americans are being held captive."

He said: "The events of the last few days have revealed a new and significant dimension in this matter. The militants controlling the (U.S.) Embassy have stated they are willing to turn the hostages over to the Government of Iran, but the government has refused to take custody of the American hostages. This lays bare the full responsibility of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Revolutionary Council for continued illegal and outrageous holding of the innocent hostages." Carter also said: "It must be made clear that the failure to release the hostages will involve increasingly heavy costs to Iran and its interests."

The other measures announced by Carter today also include: immediately putting into effect official economic sanctions prohibiting exports from the United States to Iran; making a formal inventory of the assets of the Iranian Government, which had already been frozen in the United States, and of the outstanding claims of American citizens and corporations against the Government of Iran; and invalidating all visas issued to Iranian citizens and not issuing new visas to Iranians.

Carter said that he is committed to the safe return of the American hostages and to the preservation of the U.S. "national honor." He said: "Other action may become necessary if these steps do not produce a prompt release of the hostages."

HAROLD BROWN OUTLINES U.S. DEFENSE POLICY

OW080810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Washington, April 7 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown declared today that the blatant Soviet invasion of Afghanistan demands both immediate and longer-term responses and that the United States must contend with the extraordinary growth of the Soviet military capability.

Addressing the Los Angeles World Affairs Council this afternoon, Brown reviewed the major concerns that affect U.S. national security, gave a brief overview of U.S. defense budget request and five-year program and focused more specifically on the challenge posed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The "most serious challenge to our national security," he said, "lies in the steady and purposeful buildup of Soviet military strength", which has extended over the past two decades. The sudden introduction of Soviet ground and air forces into Afghanistan "has brought brutally into focus the stark reality of Soviet military power. It signals their willingness to use that power in areas outside of the Soviet bloc, not only through proxies but directly," he said.

The combination of Soviet military power and some other separate, but very troubling, developments adds up to a global challenge, he asserted. Responding to that challenge, he outlined four what he called "fundamental policy and program objectives": Maintaining strategic nuclear forces "essentially equivalent to those of the Soviet Union," the need for the NATO military forces "to remain strong enough to deter the Warsaw Pact from initiating either conventional or nuclear war," the need for "a clear and impressive U.S. ability to move substantial forces rapidly to aid its allies" and the need for U.S. Navy "to remain the most powerful afloat."

He said the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan poses "a longer-term threat" to the United States and to its allies "who are even more dependent than we are on Persian Gulf oil." "Ominous as the immediate situation is, the long-term threat is real and it is serious," he noted. "Using Afghanistan as a foothold, the Soviets can exert increased political and military pressure on the countries of the Persian Gulf, and thus on those nations tied to the Gulf by a long and vulnerable tanker lifeline."

"The situation in Afghanistan demands both immediate and longer-term responses," he stressed, adding that the U.S. response since the December Soviet invasion has been on two levels: "To extract a real price from the Soviets for this specific case of outright aggression" and to "deter or defeat similar Soviet moves in the future."

He advocated an "enhanced continuing" and "permanent" U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asia which will "involve primarily naval forces." Since the last few months, he said, more than 150 carrier-based tactical aircraft and 14 warships have been continuously available in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. Within the past month, primarily due to the arrival of a Marine amphibious unit in the Arabian Sea, three additional warships have been added to what was already a strong and visible U.S. presence.

"We are not saying to the Soviet Union that competition is the only relationship between us," he said, "but where the Soviets threaten our interests, we will meet them."

U.S. ARMY TO RECALL RETIRED SOLDIERS IN CRISIS

OW031226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Army will notify up to about 200,000 retired officers and soldiers that they could be recalled to active duty in a crisis mobilization, the U.S. Defence Department announced in Washington yesterday, according to foreign news agency reports today.

I. 8 Apr 80

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

The reservists thus called up would replace troops in the United States so that younger servicemen could be sent overseas to meet any crisis, the statement said. The first group to be called would be drawn from about 82,000 officers and enlisted soldiers who have retired within the past five years, the statement added.

The program was outlined last summer by military manpower chief Robert B. Pirei and was deemed necessary in the absence of a draft.

Such a step has never been taken before by the U.S. Government in peace time.

U.S. CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW040152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)--The U.S. conducted an underground nuclear test at the Nevada test site yesterday, according to Western news agency reports. The power of the explosion as announced by the U.S. Department of Energy was between 20 and 150 kilotons. It was the third underground test for the U.S. this year.

WANG RENZHONG MEETS LIBRARY SCIENCE EXPERTS

OW061646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong this afternoon met with a U.S. delegation of library science experts at the Great Hall of the People here.

Among them are Dr. Rutherford Rogers, head librarian of the Yale University, and Warren Haas, president of the Council of U.S. Library Resources. They are here to attend a symposium on library services jointly sponsored by China and the United States.

Mr. Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China, was present at the meeting. Also present were Liu Jiping, president of the Chinese Society of Library Science and curator of the National Beijing Library, and Sun Yiqing, deputy director of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data.

WAN LI MEETS AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST

OW071620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--Wan Li met with well-known American agricultural scientist, Dr. Tso Tien Chieh, his wife Lu Yu-Yi and their daughter Elizabeth Tso, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They had a cordial conversation on training of China's agricultural scientists.

XINHUA REPORTER ON CARTER-KENNEDY NOMINATION BATTLE

CW061601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1345 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Feature article by XINHUA reporter Yu Enguang: "The Race Between Carter and Kennedy"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Apr--The U.S. presidential election has gone on for more than 2 months if the Iowa primary on 21 January is counted as the starting point. In this election, the campaign for the Democratic Party nomination between President Carter and Senator Kennedy has been more spectacular.

Why should Kennedy challenge Carter? How different are their political viewpoints? What are the prospects in their competition? These are popular topics of discussion by people.

People long ago realized that Kennedy wanted to be president. The question was when and under what circumstances would he step out to take part in the race. Kennedy indicated during the first half of 1979 that, to maintain "party unity" and to join forces to triumph over the Republican Party, he had no intention of taking part in this year's presidential campaign and would wait until 1984 when Carter would have served two terms. Last summer, however, traces of economic recession began to appear, inflation intensified, the energy crisis became increasingly serious in the United States, and President Carter's prestige dropped among the voters and fell behind Kennedy in public poll ratings. At this time, Kennedy's supporters swarmed forward and set up organs throughout the country, urging Kennedy to take part in the race. Some newspapers also hailed Kennedy for having "rich experience" and said that the Kennedy family had "contributed" to America. Consequently, Kennedy "arose at the historic moment" and announced his participation in the race.

Almost all the newspapers here in Washington maintain that Kennedy represents the liberals while Carter is inclined to be moderate and conservative. In foreign affairs, the liberals are more likely to emphasize reduction of the military budget and support of detente toward the USSR. Domestically they advocate more government expenditure to stimulate the economy and increased social welfare. On the other hand, externally the so-called conservatives advocate strengthening defense and domestically tightening government expenditure and balancing the budget.

Following his announcement about entering the presidential campaign, Kennedy has directed his attack at Carter from a generally liberal standpoint. In foreign policy, for example, he criticized Carter for creating the hostage incident because of his support for the former shah of Iran. He also criticized the government for having exaggerated and "overreacted" in estimating and responding to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and he advocated that the U.S. and Soviet heads of state should resolve the Afghanistan issue through negotiations. The only exception has been his strong support for the Jews and opposition to reducing support for Israel. Domestically, he advocates tax cuts, expansion of investment and increasing production. He maintains that these are basic measures to resolve inflation. At the same time, he has also made public his mammoth social welfare program.

In U.S. presidential races, whether a candidate can win over the support of the middle-of-the-roads is important to his success or failure. Ultraconservative or excessively liberal stands often result in losing such voters and end in failure. To deal with Kennedy's attack, Carter, while emphasizing his achievements over the past few years, has adopted the policies which lie between ultraconservative and liberal, such as the foreign policy characterized by his countermeasures to deal with the Iranian and Afghanistan issues, and the domestic policy characterized by the recently announced plan of cutting the budget and expenditures as well as an itemized energy policy. Columnist Reston said: "Carter's campaign strategy, like that of the previous successful candidates, has been making an effort to win over the center group."

Some newspapers maintain that these are Kennedy's major weaknesses. However, in his race against Carter, Kennedy possesses certain qualifications that cannot be ignored. For example, his influence among the minorities, young people and women in the Northeast industrial zones. Kennedy is also utilizing two factors which are directly influencing voters' opinions. First, inflation at home has reached a "crisis stage" and people are alarmed by the banks' ever-rising and record high credit rates. Second, the solution of the "international crisis"--Iran's hostage incident and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which once drastically catapulted Carter's prestige--has been repeatedly frustrated and the voters have become impatient. Moreover, the U.S. vote in the United Nations regarding the expansion of Israeli settlements also gave rise to a new storm. Making use of these issues, Kennedy has fiercely attacked Carter for his "vacillating policies" and "ineffectual leadership." The Washington POST says that "these are the reasons why Kennedy still has a market among the voters."

Kennedy had been rather hopeful before the primaries. But he was repeatedly frustrated during the first 2 months. Although he defeated Carter for the first time in his home state of Massachusetts, there was a rumor that he would drop out of the campaign following his disastrous defeat in the major Midwest industrial state of Illinois soon afterwards. The victories in New York State, the second most populous in the U.S., and in Connecticut on 25 March greatly heightened the morale of his campaign contingent. But on 1 April he was again twice defeated in the primaries in Kansas and Wisconsin. As of today, the Democratic Party has held primaries and caucuses in 24 states and President Carter has won some 900 delegates in 20 states, leaving Kennedy far behind with some 400 delegates in 4 states.

Over the next several months, Kennedy must win at least two-thirds of the delegates in the remaining states before he can hope to win over half of the 1,666 delegates at the national nominating convention. But the media generally maintains that this is very unlikely, particularly because future primaries are heading toward the South and West and gradually leaving Kennedy's areas of influence. The Boston GLOBE says that the schedule of the primaries shows that "Kennedy faces dreary prospects."

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS USSR-AFGHAN TREATY 'GROSS PROVOCATION'

OW080816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--The ratification of the treaty on the "temporary stay" of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is "a gross provocation to world opinion and international justice," says a commentary in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

It notes that Moscow has repeatedly stated that it would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan only when there is a "joint guarantee" from other countries for the complete termination of "outside interference" in Afghanistan. "In doing so, the Soviet hegemonists are trying to create a false impression that they are ready for a 'political settlement' of the Afghan issue so as to dupe the world public. What is more, by accusing others of what they themselves had committed, they would have an excuse to perpetuate its military occupation of Afghanistan."

Now, the commentary goes on, Moscow tried to invest this occupation with a semblance of legal authority in the form of a treaty on the "temporary stay" of the Soviet forces, which invariably means permanent occupation. Two months after its invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Moscow signed a treaty with the Prague authorities on the "temporary stay" of the Soviet troops there. Twelve years have passed and the Soviet troops are still there "temporarily". The present treaty proves to the world that the Soviet Union will maintain its military occupation of Afghanistan and hold it as its appendage.

The commentary warns that it would be "a grievous mistake" to under-estimate the Soviet Union's strategic intentions in invading Afghanistan and its plan for long-term military occupation of that country. Despite the spirited world-wide condemnation of the invasion and the stout resistance of the Afghan people, Moscow is obstinately hanging on in Afghanistan. "This is because Afghanistan forms a steppingstone for an thrust south to the Indian Ocean and a move to the Persian Gulf to control the oil lanes--the lifeline of the West. This is an important step in the Kremlin's global strategy."

The commentary concludes by saying that world developments in recent years have shown that the Soviet Union will get hold of whatever it desires to possess by fair means or foul, and that it will hold on to whatever it has conquered. "Trying to persuade it to give up what it has conquered is like, to use a Chinese adage, negotiate with the tiger for its own hide," it says. "All other countries which uphold international justice are duty-bound to extend more practical assistance to the Afghan people so that they can deal ever heavier blows at the Soviet occupation forces and drive them out of Afghanistan."

AFP: HARBIN GROUP SEES USSR AS 'SOCIALIST COUNTRY'

OW301616 Hong Kong AFP in English 1553 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 31 (AFP)--A group of Chinese intellectuals have publicly recognised the Soviet Union as a genuinely socialist country for the first time since the Sino-Soviet schism 20 years ago. This spectacular break with official Chinese tirades against "Soviet revisionism" came at a national symposium on contemporary Soviet literature. The meeting took place last September but a report on proceedings was only published today.

While unanimously condemning Moscow's "expansionism and hegemonism", intellectuals attending the symposium ventured to suggest, for the first time since 1960, that Soviet foreign policy should be distinguished from domestic policy.

100 ARTISTIC SCHOOLS, a literary magazine published in China's northeastern Heilongjiang Province, bordering on the Soviet Union, today published a detailed account of the symposium, which over 100 leading Chinese literary scholars attended six months ago in Harbin.

The magazine said "most comrades" agreed that, domestically, the Soviet Union remained a fundamentally socialist nation which had not suffered major change since the days of Joseph Stalin. The intellectuals agreed that, in foreign policy, the Soviets stooped to "aggression, expansionism and hegemonism".

100 ARTISTIC SCHOOLS conceded, however, that a "small minority" of the intellectuals gathered in Harbin refused to be associated with the motion to distinguish between Soviet foreign and domestic policies, on the grounds that the Soviet Union had effectively turned revisionist.

Here the magazine admits that, most unusually in China, the Harbin debate did not produce a unanimous "line", going as far as to report third and fourth factions at the symposium: One describing the Soviet Union as an imperfect and fossilized but socialist state, the other refusing to adopt any position on the issue.

Observers noted here that though the restricted circulation of this literary magazine would severely limit the impact of publishing these varying opinions, it was striking that the views published in 100 ARTISTIC SCHOOLS contrasted sharply with a detailed analysis recently published by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, which dismissed the Soviet economy as incapable of adapting itself to the current needs of the country.

Analysts noted that today's edition of the HEILONGJIANG REVUE, reflected Chinese interest in the Soviet dissident movement.

Expressing its regret that all Soviet dissidents joined in condemnation of Stalin, the magazine hoped for a new dissident movement "following a correct political line" and respecting the "interests of the proletariat".

TASS REPORTS ON MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

OW051728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Moscow, April 4 (XINHUA)--The Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) met at its 94th session here from April 1 to 3, according to a TASS report.

A communique issued by the session says: "The Executive Committee has examined the materials prepared by the CMEA organization on the questions to be discussed at the forthcoming CMEA meeting." The communique reaffirms CMEA's propositions on talks with the European Economic Community (EEC). The CMEA is prepared to continue constructive dialogue with the EEC and calls on it to take corresponding constructive steps in this respect, the communique notes.

The EEC announced recently that in view of the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan, the EEC was not prepared to continue its talks with the CMEA, nor would it be prepared to conclude an agreement on trade and economic cooperation with the CMEA.

L. 8 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

BEIJING IN KOREAN REPORTS SIHANOUK'S DEPARTURE FOR, ARRIVAL IN DPRK

SK081140 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 SK

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife left Beijing for the DPRK by plane. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese officials including Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and his wife. The DPRK Ambassador to China Ohn Myong-su and his wife also saw them off at the airport. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife arrived in Pyongyang yesterday afternoon.

BEIJING IN KOREAN REPORTS KIM IL-SONG REMARKS ON NONALIGNED UNITY

SK081146 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 SK

[Text] On the evening of 5 April the DPRK President Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that all nonaligned countries must stage a common struggle to maintain the unity of the non-alignment movement, to disband military blocs, to eliminate foreign military bases and to have foreign troops withdraw. President Kim Il-song said the current tense and complicated international situation demands that the peoples of the nonaligned nations and Third World countries maintain their independent spirit more firmly and oppose imperialists' schemes for aggression, interference, division and alienation through close unity and united action.

NODONG SINMUN ON 'OBSTACLES' TO NORTH-SOUTH CONTACTS

OW041940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (XINHUA)--The South Korean side should stop laying obstacles to the contact between the premiers of the North and South of Korea, be earnest and take a patriotic stand and a right stance for achieving national reunification, said NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary yesterday.

The commentary notes: "At the fifth contact of the working groups for arranging a contact between the premiers of the North and South, the South side unilaterally refused the discussion on the main questions, speaking ill of us by raising such ridiculous questions as what they call 'infiltration of armed personnel' and 'infiltration of armed ships' which had nothing to do with the basic mission of the working-level contact."

The commentary goes on to say: "The 'incidents of armed infiltration' brought forward by the South side had no connection with us, but was a farce of their own making which they staged out of their own necessity within South Korea, as already exposed." It adds, "The South side beclouded the atmosphere of the meeting by coming out with the ridiculous, faked-up 'incidents,' and attempted to shift the blame on to the North. This is a shameless act reminding us of a thief crying 'stop thief!'"

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA VISITS DPRK

Arrives in Pyongyang

OW051236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (XINHUA)--A party and government delegation led by K.D. Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, arrived here by special plane today for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Greeting the Zambian delegation at the airport were Kim Il-song and other Korean party and government leaders Pak Song-chol, Kye Ung-tae, Kong Chin-tae and Ho Tam. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. In the company of Kim Il-song, Kaunda reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army. Among those present at the airport was Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian. Several hundred thousand people lining the streets leading to Pyongyang proper cheered as the Zambian guests drove past.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

OW061254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (XINHUA)—President Kim Il-song stressed the need to safeguard the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and dissolve military blocs at a banquet here yesterday evening to welcome the Zambian party and government delegation led by President Kenneth David Kaunda, according to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

President Kim Il-song said, "We deem it necessary for all the non-aligned countries to safeguard the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and continue to wage dynamically a joint struggle for the dissolution of military blocs, the withdrawal of foreign troops, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the creation of nuclear free zones and zones of peace in different parts of the world and the establishment of a new equitable international economic order."

He said, "The present international situation is extremely tense and complicated in general. The situation today demands the peoples of the third world countries and the non-aligned nations to maintain their independence still more firmly, unite closely and oppose concertedly the imperialist schemes of aggression, intervention, division and alienation." "Korea and Zambia are keeping in step with each other in the field of foreign policy, because of their common stand against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all kinds of forces trying to dominate others," he added.

"The government of our republic and the Korean people" he stressed, "will continue to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the people of the non-aligned countries and the third world nations, holding aloft the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment and the banner of peace and will staunchly support and encourage the struggle for freedom and independence waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all the oppressed people of the world."

He said, "The Korean people will continue to do all they can to give support and encouragement to the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa still groaning under colonial oppression and racial discrimination."

"The day will definitely come when the world people will win victory in the struggle for the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and when our people will realize the long-cherished desire for national reunification," President Kim Il-song emphasized.

In his speech, President Kaunda noted that Korea had stood firm in the face of powerful international forces and pressures. "I take this opportunity to reaffirm to the Korean people Zambia's unflinching support for the reunification of Korea by peaceful means. We stand fully behind the legitimate demand of the Korean people for 'one Korea, one nation'," he said. "You can count on Zambia for moral and diplomatic support in your struggle for national unity," President Kaunda stressed.

Besides the Zambian guests, present at the banquet were Korean party and government leaders Pak Song-chol, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Man-jum, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae.

I. 8 Apr 80

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

YU QIULI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICIES AT TOKYO MEETING

OW080732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 (XINHUA)--China will not deviate from the central task of modernization in the 1980's and even for a longer period so long as there is no large-scale war. Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli said this in a speech, "Outlook for China's Economy in the 1980's" here yesterday.

He said: "The 1980's will prove to be a crucial period for the whole world as well as for China. The Chinese people's central task in the 1980's and for a longer period is to modernize their country." He went on to say: "We shall not flinch in combining self-reliance with learning from other countries; we shall actively promote economic and technological interflow with other countries, introduce advanced technology and absorb experience in scientific management to expedite our modernization."

Having briefly reviewed the accomplishments in 1979, the vice-premier said that China is drawing up a ten-year programme (1981-1990) to make sure that economic work in the entire decade will be more effective and that the national economy will grow more proportionately, steadily and swiftly after the present readjustment. Many important problems and specific indices are still under study."

He declared that the paramount task in the coming decade is to develop agriculture. "In the 1980's," he said, "the Chinese peasants, workers and intellectuals will earn a higher income and the purchasing power of the population will grow steadily. In anticipation of this development, we shall have to take effective steps to bring about a considerable increase in the output of light industries and a marked improvement in quality and multi-plication of the varieties and specifications of their products."

"We shall attach great importance to the prospecting, development and national use of energy resources in the present decade," he said. "Systematic renovation of the existing enterprises is the principal means of achieving economic development in the 1980's. It will enable well-managed enterprises to advance further and the backward ones to catch up gradually."

Yu Qiuli went on to say, "We shall actively carry out economic and technological exchanges with other countries to promote our economic development and technological transformation of our national economy. First of all, we shall strive to expand exports and meet the requirements of the world market by upgrading the quality, variety and packing of goods. More export means more imports. We shall continue to import equipment and goods, attaching particular attention to the introduction of advanced technology and manufacturing technique, and raise production and technical level through joint ventures. With economic development, our trade and economic cooperation with other countries will surely grow vigorously in the present decade."

Yu Qiuli spoke of China's ambition to advance science and education in the coming decade and her resolve to overcome all difficulties for the accomplishment of this task.

Referring to Sino-Japanese relations, Yu Qiuli said, "The Chinese and Japanese peoples are good friends and the strengthening of their economic and trade ties will benefit both countries and accord with the basic interests of the two peoples. The 1980's will witness solid and stable development of economic and technological exchange and cooperation between the two countries. Bright prospects are ahead of us for developing our relations in trade, finance, and in forming joint ventures, especially in the prospecting of energy resources, readjustment of our existing enterprises and training of technical and managerial personnel, as well as in the development of science and technology."

I. 8 Apr 80

D 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Yu Qiuli concluded by saying, "The current international situation is more tense and turbulent than ever. It is clear to all where the threat of war comes from. To safeguard world peace, the struggle against hegemonism must be continued. The development of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of China and Japan is of great importance to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. The government and people of China will as before cherish their friendly relations with Japan and make unremitting efforts to carry forward their economic and technological exchanges."

The meeting was jointly organized by the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade. Among the more than 50 people present were Japanese Government officials in charge of economic affairs, leading businessmen and leading members of economic research institutes.

KYODO: CHINA SEEKS JAPAN'S AID IN OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

OW020336 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 2 KYODO--China has proposed to Japan a plan to jointly develop oil shale at the Maoming colliery, Guangdong Province, and at the Fushun Coal Mine, Liaoning Province, Japanese sources here said Tuesday. China also called for Japan's cooperation in a project to utilize brown coal to supply city gas to Shenyang City, Liaoning Province. The proposals were made by Li Kuisheng and Wang Xinsan, vice ministers at the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry, to Shoichi Moroguchi, visiting senior managing director of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

KYODO: CHINA MAY CUT BACK OIL, COAL EXPORTS TO JAPAN

OW020346 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 2 KYODO--There is strong possibility that China would soon propose downward adjustments of committed crude oil and coal shipments to Japan for 1981-82. Shoichi Moroguchi, managing director of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, told reporters Tuesday that he received this impression during talks with a senior Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry official. Moroguchi quoted Deputy Bureau Director Rong Fengxiang as telling him that China is feeling a pinch of crude oil and coal supply shortages at home. Rong expressed hope that this year's Sino-Japanese trade negotiations in Beijing, expected to be held in August, will decide specific figures for shipments next year and in 1982, Moroguchi said. Beijing has assured Japan that it would live up to the volumes for shipment this year.

Last week, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping indicated during conversations with a visiting group of Japanese newsmen that China is getting off target to meet the bilateral trade agreement, citing a slower-than-expected pace of development of new natural resources deposits.

JI PENGFEI MEETS JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY ACTIVISTS

OW031650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)--A (?ten-man) delegation of activists of the Japanese Socialist Party had a friendly talk about the current world situation with Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei here this afternoon. Adviser to the delegation is Yuji Soga, member of the Central Executive Committee, while the leader is Kaneo Kase, member of the Central Control Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party. The Japanese visitors arrived here on March 31 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

I. 8 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

U.S. TO TRAIN THAI IN ANTITANK WARFARE

OWO50714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, April 5 (XINHUA)--A U.S. Army military training team has arrived in Thailand to train Thai instructors on the use of "Dragon" anti-tank missiles which had been flown in from the United States earlier this year. A U.S. Embassy source here said this morning that the American team will go to the Thai Infantry Centre at Pran Buri in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province today to carry out a 45-day course for a selected number of Thai instructors. The instructors, in turn, will go back to teach their own men how to operate the weapon. The "Dragon" is a hand-held weapon which can be manned by a single soldier. It has a range of 1,000 metres. The missiles will complement the M-48 5A tanks which had also been brought in from the United States.

MALAYSIAN CULTURE MINISTER VISITS BEIJING

Meets Chinese Counterpart

OWO41936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports Datuk 'Abdul Samad bin Idris had a talk in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon with Huang Zhen, Chinese minister of culture. Both expressed satisfaction with the successful exchanges in culture and sports in recent years between the two countries. They agreed that expansion of such exchanges would strengthen the traditional friendship between the two countries.

In the evening, Minister Huang Zhen gave a banquet in honour of the delegation from the Malaysian Ministry of Culture led by Minister Datuk Abdul Samad bin Idris. Syed Hussein Bakar, Malaysian interim charge d'affaires, was present. Also present at the banquet were members of the Malaysian national rattan ball group, which is visiting China with the delegation. Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of culture, also attended. The Malaysian delegation arrived here yesterday evening at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. Minister Huang Zhen welcomed the guests at the airport.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OWO81106 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, met in Beijing on the morning of 8 April with the Malaysian cultural delegation led by Datuk 'Abdul Samad bin Idris, minister of culture, youth and sports. During the meeting Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping stressed that China would continue to develop its friendly relations with Malaysia and all other ASEAN countries.

HONG KONG FINANCIER VISITS BEIJING

Meets Ulanhu

OWO41533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)--Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this morning with Mr. Fung King Hey, chairman of Sun Hung Kai (China) Ltd.

I. 8 Apr 80

E 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Mr. Fung King Hey told Vice-Chairman Ulanhu that he wanted to finance projects in the interior of China so as to do his share in modernizing the motherland. The vice-chairman expressed his admiration at the patriotic spirit of Mr. Fung and other compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao as well as those residing abroad.

Present at the meeting were leading members of Chinese departments and organizations Wang Daohan, Tong Xiaopeng, Li Gui and Li Hou. After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Ulanhu gave a luncheon in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Fung King Hey, their daughter and son-in-law. Mr. Fung King Hey and his family arrived in Beijing yesterday.

Meets Gu Mu

OW061648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this afternoon with Mr. Fung King Hey, chairman of Hong Kong's Sun Hung Kai Securities and Finance Company Ltd, and Hong Kong lawyer Mr. Oswald Cheung. Gu Mu explained to them China's economic construction cooperation with overseas capital.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA PREMIER MEETS NEW PRC ENVOY

OW021513 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Canberra, April 2 (XINHUA)--Sir Julius Chan, prime minister of Papua New Guinea, received Lin Ping, the newly accredited ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Papua New Guinea, in Port Moresby, today, according to a report from that port. The Chinese ambassador conveyed the warm regards from Premier Hua Guofeng to the Papua New Guinean prime minister. Prime Minister Chan extended his best wishes to the Chinese leader and expressed the desire to see the further development of relations between Papua New Guinea and China.

BRIEFS

PAINTERS VISIT PHILIPPINES--Manila, 25 Mar--A group of Chinese painters led by Professor Yu Ben left here for home this afternoon after their 10-day visit to the Philippines. Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos received the Chinese painters at the Malacanang Palace on 19 March. She had luncheon with them, introduced to them the art collections in the guest house and accompanied them on their visit to a children's hospital here. The Chinese painters held seminars and exchanged experience with their Philippine counterparts. They also visited local galleries, museums, the Makiling arts centre and Baguio City. During their stay, about 61 works by the Chinese painters were displayed at an exhibition which aroused keen interest among Philippine artists and other people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 25 Mar 80 OW]

SINGAPORE BOOK EXHIBITION--Beijing, 26 Mar--An exhibition of 2,000 titles of books from Singapore aroused keen interest as it opened this morning at the national art gallery here. The exhibits, provided by the Singapore Book Publishers Association, cover basic sciences, applied sciences, children's books, popular science readers and social sciences, in both English and Chinese editions. Sponsored by the China National Publications Import Corporation, the exhibition will be shown simultaneously in Fuzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW]

SOVIETS BAN MASS RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

OW060829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--Soviet troops have either destroyed or taken over mosques and shrines in Afghanistan for military purposes and Moslems are not allowed to have mass religious services, according to a report from Islamabad quoting the Pakistan Urdu-language newspaper JANG. According to a deserted high-ranking officer of the Afghan army, JANG reported yesterday, assembly of more than five people is banned in funeral processions in Afghanistan. The traditional beating of drums at weddings is also forbidden since it is considered as a "signal to charge".

People watching the movements of Soviet troops are tortured and even children are not spared, he said. However, the deserter said, "Soviet atrocities have not deterred the Moslem rebels who are determined to fight until the elimination of foreign aggression from their homeland."

The Afghan insurgent forces are reportedly continuing their resistance in the eastern province of Konarha, defying heavy Soviet air strikes. They captured four strongholds of Soviet troops in Chaghasarai, capital of Konarha Province on April 2. In a separate attack at a convoy of tanks and trucks last week, the Islamic guerrillas killed six Soviet and eight Afghan Army soldiers while they themselves suffered three killed and 14 wounded.

In the western province of Herat the Moslem insurgent forces claimed that they killed 12 Russians and knocked out four Soviet tanks recently.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS DENY MOSCOW REPORT ON U.S. WEAPONS SUPPLIES

OW061920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Peshawar, April 6 (XINHUA)--The Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan issued a statement in Peshawar today dismissing as complete false and baseless the report broadcast by Radio Moscow on 2 April that Afghan freedom fighters have some warehouses of arms in the United States, and that they are being brought to Pakistan by PIA in disguise of clothing. The statement said that the Soviet Union and the United States know very well that this is not true. They know that the freedom fighters have no source of weapons except for their own guns and those arms captured from Soviet and Afghan troops. The statement said the clothing coming from outside is for orphans and widows of those who have lost their homes and families as a result of Soviet bombardment.

PAKISTAN DENIES SOVIET CHARGE ON ASSISTING AFGHAN REBELS

OW061922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, April 6 (XINHUA)--The Soviet allegation that Pakistan's national carrier, the Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), was being used for the transportation of weapons to Afghan rebels was officially rejected here today.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the PIA had extended its services only for transportation of humanitarian assistance from abroad for Afghan refugees. No PIA plane had ever carried any weapon for the Afghan rebels, he said. "Pakistan does not allow itself to be used as a conduit for the flow of arms into Afghanistan," the spokesman added.

I. 8 Apr 80

P 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

The spokesman also described as false and unfounded Soviet press reports that Pakistan Air Force planes were making reconnaissance flights over the Afghan territory in support of the Afghan resistance movement.

The spokesman reiterated that Pakistan was not in any way involved in the conflict in Afghanistan which had been aggravated by the Soviet military intervention.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT WANTS INDEPENDENT MUSLIM AFGHANISTAN

OW040112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, April 3 (XINHUA)--President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq today said that Pakistan has all along taken a clear, unambiguous and principled stand that foreign military intervention in Afghanistan must end, according to APP today.

Addressing Afghan refugees at Chitral Camp this afternoon, the president said that Pakistan and other Islamic countries in their declaration at the Islamic foreign ministers' conference have demanded that Soviet forces be withdrawn from Afghanistan so that the Afghan people could make a free choice as to what type of government they wanted. He said a great injustice has been done to the Afghan people as a superpower has deemed it right to militarily intervene in the affairs of a small country.

The president said Pakistan was created in the name of Islam which recognised no geographical limits to Islamic brotherhood. With this Islamic spirit, the people of Pakistan have given shelter to their Afghan brothers who have been driven out of their homes. He assured the Afghan refugees that so long as they are compelled to stay in Pakistan, the people of Pakistan will share their resources and provide them food and shelter. The government is also paying due attention to medical aid and arrangements for the education of their children.

He said Pakistan wishes that Afghanistan would be restored to its position of an independent Muslim country. This would facilitate the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland, he added.

NEPALESE KING RECEIVES XIZANG FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW071640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Kathmandu, April 7 (XINHUA)--King Birendra of Nepal said today, "Relations between Nepal and China are very good. I am glad to see that the traditional friendship between Nepal and the Tibet region of China has further developed in recent years. With common efforts, the close ties existing between our two countries will be strengthened in the days to come."

The king observed this at an audience this afternoon with Ren Rong, leader, Coigo Joinzhub Cering and Samding Doje Pamu, deputy leaders, of the friendship delegation from the Tibet Autonomous Region of China on a visit to Nepal. The king recalled his visit to Tibet in 1976 and had a very friendly and cordial talk with them.

Present on the occasion were Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi, Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa B. Sharma and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Guangwei.

On the evening of the same day, Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa received leader and deputy leaders of the Chinese delegation and had a very friendly conversation with them.

YUGOSLAVIA WILL NOT ATTEND EUROPEAN CP MEETING

OW050713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has decided not to participate in the Paris meeting of European communist parties to be held on April 28-29 as proposed by the Communist Party of France and the Polish United Workers' Party, announced Aleksandar Grlickov, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the league.

In an interview with the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG yesterday, he recalled that President Josip Broz Tito had pointed out before he fell ill last January that such a meeting was unlikely to be productive. Grlickov said he did not expect the meeting would have "the expected positive results under present international circumstances." It would risk "deepening divergences" between parties, notably on "ways to solve the existing crisis" in the world, he added.

Moscow's PRAVDA has carried a commentary welcoming the proposed meeting. A REUTER report from Moscow said that "there appeared to be little doubt that the Kremlin was closely consulted before it was launched." It also noted that the Italian and Spanish communist parties which "have sharply criticised the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan" had decided not to take part in the meeting.

BELGRADE HOLDS MEETING ON PUBLIC SECURITY

OW050716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (XINHUA)--The political and public security situation in this capital are satisfactory and there is an acute sense of responsibility among the people to make the economy more stable and general people's defence and social self-defense more effective.

This is the conclusion arrived at by the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Belgrade at its meeting to sum up the current campaign under the slogan "nothing can take us by surprise!" The campaign is to make the people better prepared to join the national defence effort, prevent and combat natural disasters, sabotage by enemies at home and abroad and a possible invasion.

The paper BORBA reported that the meeting pointed out that organization, equipping and training of the people from Young Pioneers to pensioners for any emergency had been highly successful.

HARD-BONE 6TH COMPANY RECEIVES GIFTS FROM TITO

OW060727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, April 6 (XINHUA)--The "Hard-Bone Sixth Company" under the east China Nanjing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has received a set of models of infantry weapons from Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. Made of plastic, the presents include a dagger, a hand grenade and a rifle with bayonet.

President Tito inspected the company and watched it give an exhibition of military skills when he visited China in September 1977. He presented the company with these models as an expression of appreciation before his illness. On receiving the gifts, the company said that they were imbued with the profound friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Yugoslavia.

GU MU, OTHERS GREET ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OWO71528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--A Romanian Government economic delegation headed by Romanian First-Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea arrived here by air this afternoon. Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea will preside over the opening ceremony of the forthcoming Romanian industrial exhibition here and pay a friendly visit.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Vice-Premier Gu Mu; Zhou Zijian, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; Wang Youping, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Li Chuan, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Also present were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and head of the Romanian industrial exhibition Gheorghe Crainiceanu.

XINHUA REPORTS ON TROUBLED POLISH ECONOMY

OWO50807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Warsaw, April 5 (XINHUA)--In the 1980's, Poland's economy, already involved in enormous difficulties will face harder and more complicated problems, declared Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in a policy speech at the second session of the Eighth National Assembly of Poland on April 3.

He described the country's economic difficulties as being primarily reflected in, "the serious disproportion in the structure of the national economy", an outstanding feature of which is that "the scope of investment is too wide for the economy to actually absorb". Babiuch said, "The low level of agricultural production has affected the market supply", that "export growth cannot match the import needs" and "the increase of the people's cash income surpassed the speed of development in commodity production and public services". He announced that power supply and transport are strained and there is confusion in the sphere of management.

On the causes of these difficulties, Babiuch pointed out that there were some subjective factors, such as ineffective production work and at times errors were made. He also drew attention to a number of external factors, which had helped to bring about this situation. The import of fuel and raw materials had been affected by restrictions placed on them by other countries and by the rapid price rises on the international market. He emphasised that all these factors have been a heavy burden on Poland's economy.

Poland has mainly depended on the Soviet Union for imports of oil, natural gas, iron ore, cotton, and the Soviet Union's restrictions on these exports during the past few years together with increases in their selling prices, have obviously created major difficulties for Poland.

On the country's future tasks, Babiuch said primary importance is to be placed on the gradual restoration of a balanced economy, by strengthening the weak links, by a guaranteed supply of fuel, electric power and raw material in particular. In addition to the stepping up of exports, the government will also seek to reform the country's economic plan and the system of management in the enterprises. Greater independence is to be granted to local governments and industries.

I. 8 Apr 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

I 1

LI QIANG LEADS TRADE DELEGATION TO IRAQ

OW071550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang left here by air today for a friendship visit to Iraq.

PRC DELEGATES ATTEND ASIAN STUDENTS SEMINAR IN BAGHDAD

OW071255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Baghdad, April 6 (XINHUA)--The exposure of the plunder and exploitation of the Third World countries by the Soviet Union and several Western countries was made at the second economic seminar of the Asian Students' Association (ASA) held here from April 1 to 5.

A report made by the ASA Secretariat pointed out that "the Soviet Union engages in a variety of forms of imperialist exploitations of the Eastern European countries and the Third World countries." "The Soviet trade with the Third World is a source of large profits for the Soviet imperialists because of their use, like other imperialist powers, of unequal exchange. For example, in 1969 the developing countries had to export two tons of cocoa to the Soviet Union in order to buy one truck; in 1971 it cost three times as many tons for the same truck' in 1955 1.8 tons of coffee were required to buy one Soviet metal-cutting machine but in 1974 the machine cost 4.2 tons," the report noted. The report also exposed the facts that the Soviet Union, under the cover of "aid", bought goods from the Third World at prices below the international ones and sold them at the prices above the international price level so as to gain hard currency.

In final analysis, the report said, "Political independence and economic independence are inseparable. Without political independence, it is impossible to achieve economic independence; without economic independence, a country's independence is incomplete and insecure." Therefore, the report said, in considering the struggle for the new international economic order, it must be recognized that imperialist moves which threaten the political independence of a country also threaten moves to change the present international economic order.

The seminar was jointly organized by the ASA and the National Union of Iraqi Students. Delegates from Chinese youth and student organizations were invited to take part in the seminar and made speeches at it.

EGYPT'S AS-SADAT LEAVES CAIRO FOR TALKS WITH CARTER

OW071251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, April 6 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of U.S. President Carter, Egyptian President as-Sadat left here for Washington this morning for talks with President Carter on Palestinian autonomy and the bilateral relations between Egypt and the United States. President Carter has also invited Israeli Premier Begin to Washington for talks in mid-April after his talks with President as-Sadat.

There are only 40 days left between now and May 26, the date fixed in the Camp David agreement for completing the talks on Palestinian autonomy. Owing to the obstacles erected by the Begin government, so far no substantial progress has been achieved despite ten rounds of tri-partite talks.

I. 8 Apr 80

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

For days, local newspapers have carried a spate of comments discussing the issue whether the U.S. administration would impose pressure on Israel to push forward negotiations in the Washington talks.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL FETES EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

OW071759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with and gave a banquet in honour of a delegation of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions here this evening. The delegation is led by Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, head of the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and chairman of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions.

The earliest workers movements started in Egypt among all Arab nations. The Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions has a membership of over three million. Friendly contacts between the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions dated back in the 50's.

Speaking at the banquet, both Ni Zhifu and Mr. Ahmad recalled with pleasure the militant friendship forged between workers and the people of the two countries in their protracted struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. They proposed toasts to the constant growth in friendly relations and cooperation between trade unions of the two countries.

In his toast, Ni Zhifu said that, over the past few years, the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions, by uniting the broad masses of workers and working alongside the people of the country under the leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat, achieved satisfactory results in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, in frustrating schemes and intrigues perpetrated by hegemonism and in developing the national economy and culture. He paid tribute to the heroic struggles of the Egyptian workers and people against Israeli aggression and expansion, their firm support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab people and the African peoples, and the positive contributions they had made to defence of peace and security in the Middle East and Africa and in fighting against foreign aggression and interference. Ni Zhifu spoke highly of the solemn and just stand taken by the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions towards the Soviet atrocity in invading Afghanistan.

Attacking Soviet hegemonism for interfering in the Middle East and the African affairs, Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad said in his toast that Soviet hegemonism had sent its armed forces to invade Afghanistan and this act of aggression had been condemned by the people all over the world. Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad said: "The Egyptian people and General Federation of Trade Unions praise the Chinese Government and people for their resolute support to the liberation struggle of the people of all countries and for their firm stand of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and express their admirations for the Chinese Government and people for their resolute support to the just cause of the Palestinian people and to the just struggle of the Arab people for the liberation of the occupied land." He sincerely wished the Chinese workers new contributions to the cause of national construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

I. 8 Apr 80

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Present were Kang Yonghe, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and director of the State Bureau of Labour; Huang Minwei, vice-president of the federation; and Egyptian interim charge d'affaires, Ahmad Atiyah al-Masri.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday. Huang Minwei held a talk today on exchanges of experience in trade union work.

VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI MEETS ALGERIAN HEALTH MINISTER

OW041641 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei this afternoon met with the Algerian medical delegation led by Minister of Public Health Abderrazak Bouhara.

Ji Pengfei said: "Both China and Algeria have their strong points. We should learn from each other to supplement each other's deficiencies. We should further our cooperation in medical and health work and in other fields." He looked forward to more contacts between health circles in the two countries.

Bouhara described the cooperation between Algeria and China in medical and health work as satisfactory. He hoped that Chinese medical teams in Algeria would be further reinforced.

Present were Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong and Algerian Ambassador to China Ali Abdelaoui.

Minister Bouhara gave a return banquet this evening. The Algerian guests are leaving here shortly for Guangzhou.

HUA GUOFENG MEETS GUINEA, CAPE VERDE DELEGATION

OW071546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng met here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People with a delegation of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde. The delegation is headed by Carlos Correia, member of the party's Executive Committee of Struggle.

Premier Hua extended a warm welcome to the delegation, the first from the African Party for Independence to visit China. He praised the African Party for Independence for leading the people of Guinea and Cape Verde to their achievements in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racial discrimination, and in the development of the national economy. Premier Hua said he was sure that the delegation's current visit to China would further strengthen the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries. Premier Hua said: "Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this is an irresistible historical trend. Africa's future is bright, it is full of hope."

Delegation leader Carlos Correia said: "Our friendly relations with the Chinese people and the Chinese party have existed for a long time. Our visit to China will promote mutual understanding and friendship between us."

Present at the meeting were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

I. 8 Apr 80

I 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

The delegation has visited Changzhou, Wuxi and Shanghai in east China, and Zunhua in Hebei Province, north China. It leaves Beijing for home tomorrow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHEN MUHUA'S VISIT TO AFRICA

Departs Senegal for Mauritania

OW080832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Dakar, April 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and her party left here for Mauritania this afternoon after a six-day good-will visit to this country. The Chinese visitors were seen off at the airport by Senegalese Minister of State for Seal and Justice Alioune Badara Mbengue and others. Present at the airport were also Taki Ould Sidi, Mauritanian ambassador to Senegal, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Senegal as well as representatives of Chinese experts working in Senegal.

While here Vice-Premier Chen called on President Leopold-Sedar Senghor, President Amadou Cisse Dia of the National Assembly and Prime Minister Abdou Diouf respectively. Referring to her talks here Chen Muhua told newsmen at the airport that, "both China and Senegal reached a consensus on a series of international issues." "It is our common wish to further develop relations between the two countries", she added.

Vice-Premier Chen and her party also visited Joal-Fadiouth, home town of President Senghor.

Talks With Mauritanian Prime Minister

OW080834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, April 7 (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation, Chief of State and Prime Minister of Mauritania Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala had a cordial conversation with Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China here this evening. Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying, Vice-Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei and Chinese Ambassador Zhao Yuan. Present from the Mauritanian side were Manouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, permanent member of the Military Committee of National Salvation, and Mohamed el Mokhtar Ould Zamel, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Haydala extended welcome to Chen Muhua and hoped that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mauritania and China will be further developed in all fields. Chen Muhua expressed thanks to the Mauritanian Government and people for their hospitality.

Chen Muhua and her party arrived here this afternoon for an official, friendly visit to Mauritania at the invitation of the government. They were welcomed at the airport by Taya, Zamel and other government officials. The Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania was also present.

TRADE UNIONIST DELEGATION LEAVES SOMALIA FOR GHANA

OW061936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Mogadishu, April (XINHUA)--The Chinese trade union delegation led by Qi Ping, alternative secretary of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, left Mogadishu for Ghana today after a 12-day friendly visit to Somalia.

I. 8 Apr 80

I 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Somali Second Vice-President Hussein Kulmiye Afrah received the Chinese delegation and had a very friendly conversation with them. He stressed the importance of further promoting relations of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, social and technical fields.

The Chinese delegation also met with Ahmed Mohamoud Farah, chairman of the General Bureau of Ideology and Foreign Relations of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party; and Mohamed Burale Ismail, minister of labour and social affairs. It had talks with leaders of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions (GFSTU) on the international situation and trade union affairs. It visited development projects and various regions and exchanged views with workers. Abdullahi Mohamed Yusuf, first vice-chairman of the GFSTU, gave a farewell reception in honour of the Chinese delegation yesterday evening.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS SOMALIA

OW071708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Mogadishu, April 6 (XINHUA)--A United States congressional delegation led by Melvin Price left Mogadishu on April 5 after a 24-hour visit to Somalia, SONNA reported today.

Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre received the U.S. delegation yesterday during which they exchanged views on matters of interest to the two countries as well as the world political scene in general.

The U.S. congressional delegation was seen off at the airport by the Chairman of the People's Assembly Ismail Ali Abokar and Chairman of the Political Committee of the People's Assembly Omar Arteh Ghalib.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA TO ARRIVE IN CHINA 9 APR

OW071208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, will arrive in Beijing on April 9 for an official visit to the People's Republic of China.

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN FARM TOOLS FACTORY--Dar es Salaam, 1 Apr--The expansion projects of the Ubungo farm implement factory built with Chinese aid have been completed and a ceremony to mark trial production was held here today. After the expansion, the factory will increase its yearly output of hand hoes from 180,000 to 2 million, ploughs from 35,000 to 200,000 and pangas from 200,000 to 300,000. Tanzanian Vice President Aboud Jumbe and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gong Kai attended the ceremony and visited the newly-completed projects. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN REFUGEES IN PERUVIAN EMBASSY

XINHUA Correspondent's Article

OW071559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent]

[Text] Havana, April 6 (XINHUA)--Standing, sitting or lying in the heat of 34 degrees centigrade, thousands of Cuban refugees inside the Peruvian Embassy here are awaiting their fate which will be determined by the government concerned. The embassy has been swarmed with Cubans seeking political asylum abroad since the Cuban Government withdrew its guards outside the embassy on April 4.

Yesterday evening, this correspondent witnessed that the garden inside the embassy was packed with Cubans, most being young people. Some were looking out through the barbed embassy wall as if they were expecting their kith and kin. Outside the wall thronged thousands of people. Some were passing food, clothing and blankets to their dear ones through the barbed wire. Some, weeping, were bidding farewell to their beloved. Occasionally, some climbed over the wall into the compound after a brief talk with those inside. Nearby, large numbers of policemen were keeping order. Pedestrians were forbidden to near the embassy by plain cloth men from the Interior Ministry.

This morning, reporters were no longer allowed to approach the Peruvian Embassy as the Cuban Government imposed curfew around the embassy last night, and Cuban policemen dispersed people flocking before the embassy with warning shots. This was followed by a tight blockade established within an area of hundreds of meters in diameter from the embassy area.

At the moment, all the streets in the neighborhood of the Peruvian Embassy and even within an area of about one kilometer around the embassy were guarded by Cuban policemen, one policeman in every ten meters. There were frequent patrols of police cars from the Cuban Interior Ministry. However, the Cuban Foreign Ministry in a statement said yesterday that those who entered the Peruvian Embassy after the withdrawal of embassy guards "are completely free to go home or pass the embassy's gate in and out".

The abrupt inflow of thousands of people into an embassy has naturally caused difficulties there where people are facing shortages of food and drinking water. To go to lavatories has even become a problem. Babies are crying for milk which is also in short supply.

Peruvian Foreign Minister's Remarks

OW071628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Lima, April 6 (XINHUA)--The number of Cubans pouring into the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba to seek political asylum has reached 10,000, declared Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia at a press conference this evening.

The foreign minister said that the situation there was very grave. The embassy offices had in fact become a children hospital whereas the embassy has only five Peruvians. He said the Peruvian Government would spare no effort to help those Cubans in the embassy. But Peru could not accept all of them. Therefore, he said, "international solidarity was necessary". He appealed to other countries, member states of the Andean Pact organization and the International Red Cross in particular, to accept part of them.

I. 8 Apr 80

J 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Peruvian Foreign Minister stressed that the Cuba's sudden withdrawal of its guards at the Peruvian Embassy was surprising and incomprehensible. This unusual action was directed against not only Peru and Venezuela but also all Latin American countries, he said. When asked whether Peru would cut off diplomatic relations with Cuba, he said, "It is possible", but "what we are concerned with is the outlet of the 10,000 Cubans." The Peruvian Foreign Minister disclosed that he had asked the Peruvian Interior Ministry to strengthen the guard at the Cuban Embassy in Peru.

Cubans seeking asylum abroad began flooding the Peruvian Embassy after the Cuban Government announced the withdrawal of its guards at the embassy. According to a spokesman of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, "there are people on branches of trees, the destroyed iron fence and roof of the house" within the Peruvian Embassy compound.

Andean Pact To Call Meeting

OW080821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--At the request of the Peruvian Government, the Andean Pact organization will call an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of its member countries for a discussion of the issue of Cubans seeking political asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, according to a report from Lima.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia told a news conference on the evening of April 6 that 10 thousand Cubans had crowded into the Peruvian Embassy compound which cover only 2,000 square meters, leaving the situation there "unmanageable". He called on other countries to provide aid for a solution to what he called a "human tragedy".

Peru's Red Cross Society, in a message to the International Red Cross yesterday, appealed for aid to the Cuban refugees. "We are deeply concerned over the desperate situation of the 10,000 refugees suffering from want of water, food and medicines," the message said.

In a statement on April 6, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry censured the Cuban Government for resorting to "brutal police suppression" against those Cuban citizens seeking asylum in the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies.

PANAMANIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES OPERATION OF CANAL

OW051216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Panama City, April 4 (XINHUA)--Panama gained 36 million U.S. dollars in the first six months of the new administration of the Panama Canal, Fernando Manfredo, representative of the Panamanian side to the Canal Authority, said yesterday. He added that by the end of this fiscal year next September, Panama is expected to gain more than 72 million dollars, a sum equivalent to the total canal income from 1903 up to last September when the former canal treaty expired. Fernando said that the canal operation in the first six months of the new administration was satisfactory. However, he added, Panama should make great efforts to train a sufficient number of competent administrative personnel for the canal operation.

Fernando also denounced the violations of the new canal treaties by the U.S. representative to the authority. "The struggle for the recovery of the canal has not ended. One can say that it has just begun," he added.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BLIND, DEAF-MUTES OPENS 6 APR

Peng Chong, Bo Yibo Attend

OW061706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--The Third National Conference of Blind and Deaf-Mutes, the first since 1964, opened here today. Attending the conference are 297 delegates. They include representatives of the blind and deaf-mutes working in all fields and representatives of workers among the blind and deaf-mutes from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Among them are delegates from China's national minorities and representatives of Taiwan origin. Many of the delegates are national labor heroes, advanced workers, engineers, specialists, professors, musicians and artists.

Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, is attending the conference at which Vice-Premier Bo Yibo spoke today.

Vice-Premier Bo said it was of enormous significance to the country's modernization to do an effective job among the country's blind and deaf-mutes who now number more than four million. He called on all government departments to concern themselves with the well-being and work of the blind and deaf-mutes and help them overcome their difficulties, raise their educational level, knowledge of science and technology, and set up more schools for the blind and deaf-mutes. Those who are able to work should be employed while preventive and remedial treatment for the blind, deaf and dumb should be improved. All this, he stressed, should be done step by step and in a planned way.

Minister of Civil Affairs Cheng Zihua delivered the opening speech at the conference. Speakers at the conference today were Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang, Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong, and Kang Yonghe, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission and director of the State Bureau of Labour.

During the nine-day conference, experience in the work of blind and deaf-mutes will be exchanged and summed up. A report on the work of the Second National Committee of the Chinese Association of the Blind and Deaf-Mutes will be examined and approved, regulations of the association will be revised and endorsed and the third national committee of the association elected.

Report on Achievements

OW071610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--Blind and deaf-mutes with labour capacity in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, the three biggest cities in China, have by and large been assigned to posts where the work is suitable to them. This was announced today by Wu Qian, leader of the preparatory group of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes, at her report to the Third National Conference of the Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

I. 8 Apr 80

L 2

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Other cities in the country are also making arrangements to help more blind and deaf-mutes to be employed. The most outstanding achievement in the work among the blind and deaf-mutes, said Wu Qian, was that a large number of blind and deaf-mutes of the country had become self-supporting labourers and had become a force in building the socialist modernization of the country.

The government had started many factories for the blind and deaf-mutes where the work is suitable to them. Factories directly under the departments of civil affairs number more than 870, in which some thousand products including electronic components, electric equipments, textile and rubber products and small hardware are turned out in large quantity.

In the countryside, the party and the government had taken positive measures to organize the blind and deaf-mutes to take part in agricultural production or arrange them in collective enterprises or units run by the people's communes or brigades. At the same time subsidies are regularly provided for those who have difficulty in making a living or those who can not manage their own daily lives. Those who have nobody to fall back on are sent to the old people homes specially built for them in the countryside or in the cities.

Wu Qian noted that massotherapy for the blind had been developing noticeably since liberation. In Henan Province, central China, there are now 44 massage hospitals and clinics.

Tremendous achievements had also been made in the education of the blind and deaf-mutes since new China was founded. Before liberation, there were only 13 primary schools for blind children and 28 primary schools for deaf-mutes all over the country. But now the number of schools for blind and deaf-mutes directly under the departments of education has shot up to 292, in addition to a still greater number of part-work part-study blind and deaf-mute schools, technical schools and professional training schools run by the local authorities.

In recent years, Wu Qian said, unified Braille had been introduced throughout the country, many books for blind and deaf-mutes have been published and sign language in common use for deaf-mutes had been worked out.

Wu Qian said that the political standing and social status of the blind and deaf-mutes had been heightened. Many blind people and deaf-mutes had got married and are living a happy life. The wisdom and talents of the blind and deaf-mutes have been brought into play. Many of them have become engineers, artists and professors and some of them were elected advanced workers, labour heroes, deputies to the National People's Congresses or members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

"The work among the blind and deaf-mutes had been placed on the agenda of the government at various levels from the central government down to the grassroot organizations, and has become the common concern of the whole people of the country," said Wu Qian.

However, Wu Qian said, the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four had caused great damage to the work among the blind and deaf-mutes. The downfall of the gang of four made it possible for the work to be revived and developed.

I. 8 Apr 80

L 3

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

So far, all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country had set up or rehabilitated the regional association of the blind and deaf-mutes except in the Tibetan Autonomous Region, where the association is now under preparation. The BLIND'S MONTHLY, which was suspended for ten years during the Cultural Revolution, was republished and a new quarterly journal CHINESE DEAF-MUTE had come off press.

Wu Qian also called on all departments of the government at various levels to further concern themselves with the well-being of the blind and deaf-mutes and to attach greater importance to the work among the blind and deaf-mutes.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW081223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--The 14th session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress opened here this afternoon. The session was presided over by Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

At today's plenary meeting, Li Renjun, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, gave a report on the implementation of the 1979 national economic plan and an explanation of the 1980 plan.

Major items on the agenda include discussions of the 1979 and 1980 plans and discussions of China's marriage and citizenship laws. The session will also decide on the convening of the third session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

[Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1202 GMT on 8 April adds the following: The major items on the agenda are: To discuss a report on the implementation of the 1979 national economic plan and arrangements for the 1980 national economic plan, a report on the NPC delegation's visit to Thailand and a report on all-round implementation of the law of criminal procedure by local people's courts at various levels by stages and in groups; to adopt a resolution on the convening of the 3d session of the 5th NPC: to discuss marriage and citizenship laws; and to approve appointments and removals.]

Among those at today's meetings were Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Soong Ching Ling, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Zhen, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Deng Yingchao, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang.

Present as nonvoting delegates were Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and leading members of the standing committees of the people's congresses of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

I. 8 Apr 80

L 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FURTHER ON LEFT-WING WRITERS LEAGUE MEETING

Hu Qiaomu Address

OW071934 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

["Text" of speech by Hu Qiaomu at a meeting commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Left-Wing Writers' League held in Beijing on 28 March: "Let Us Join Hands, Sing Heartily, Inspire the People To Build a Socialist New Life"--published in the RENMIN RIBAO 7 April]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr--Comrades: We are gathered here today with great enthusiasm and excitement to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the "Chinese Left-Wing Writers' League." That many comrades who took part in the left-wing writers' league and the left-wing cultural movement are able to gather here today to attend such a grand meeting after going through all kinds of difficulties and dangers is in itself something worth celebrating. Moreover, despite the twists and turns, the 50 years of the left-wing movement in literature and art and in culture, taken as a whole, still have been 50 years of triumphant development, 50 glorious and great years, and this especially deserves celebration.

At this meeting, Comrade Zhou Yang will make a long speech. Comrade Yang Hansheng and Comrade Xu Dixin will also speak. I was a latecomer who only did some organizational work in the last 2 years of the left-wing cultural movement, but I wanted very much to attend this very significant celebration meeting. Comrade Xia Yan and Comrade Zhou Yang have asked me to say a few words as an opening, so I will say a few simple words.

Comrade Mao Zedong made a warm and high appraisal of the significance of the left-wing cultural movement in his work, "On New Democracy." I think his appraisal is still completely applicable today and there is no need for any modification or addition. In the 1960's Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and the like attempted to repudiate this appraisal and persecuted all those who had anything to do with the left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture of the 1930's, and at the same time they also persecuted revolutionary people throughout the country. But they failed to overthrow the left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture of the 1930's and they failed to overthrow the revolutionary Chinese people. Instead, they themselves were overthrown. This is history's conclusion. It shows that the achievements of the left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture of the 1930's cannot be overthrown. They were a monument built with the flesh and blood of the pioneers of Chinese revolutionary culture, and they have formed inseparable flesh-and-blood ties with the Chinese people. The revolutionary cultural movement of the 1930's was not without its shortcomings and mistakes. Even the great chief commander of the revolutionary culture of the 1930's, Mr Lu Xun, was a man, and not a god, and therefore was not without shortcomings and made mistakes. But, as Comrade Mao Zedong said, the basic orientation of the left-wing cultural movement was correct, and its contributions are forever indelible. Lu Xun's banner remains our banner today.

What kind of literature, art and culture is ours today? Our literature, art and culture today still are left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture, a continuation of the revolutionary cultural movement of the 1930's. We had the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art, but the orientation of the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art was still that of the left-wing movement in literature and art of the 1930's, or, in Comrade Mao Zedong's words, Lu Xun's orientation.

We had the socialist literature and art and socialist culture of the 17 years after the founding of new China, and after the downfall of the "gang of four" we have had a renaissance in literature and art and in culture. But our present literature and art and culture, like a reborn phoenix, are essentially still a continuation of the movement in literature and art and culture of the 1930's. Our literature and art remain left-wing literature and art. Our culture remains left-wing culture. Isn't this the way it is? Can it be some other way? Can our literature and art become right-wing literature and art, or some neutral literature and art? This is impossible! Now we no longer use such terms as left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture. We call them socialist literature and art and socialist culture. This of course is not the defeat of left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture, but their great victory. Because this is exactly what the left-wing writers and left-wing cultural workers of the 1930's pursued during their lives. Our literature and art and our culture are in the service of socialism and of training new socialist people. Wasn't this the ideal of the left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture? Aren't we standing at the farthest left-wing in today's world? Can there be any other culture and literature and art which are more advanced than our socialist culture and socialist literature and art?

Without any doubt, socialist Chinese literature and art and socialist Chinese culture are the most advanced, the most revolutionary and the farthest left-wing culture throughout today's world. It can be said that this is common knowledge. But, perhaps because it is common knowledge, it is sometimes forgotten and ignored. It should not be forgotten or ignored. Forgetting the revolutionary past, one will move backward. Or, using an expression you are familiar with, "forgetting the past implies betrayal." Why do we bring up this point today? Of course, it is because regrettably it is because some today have forgotten this revolutionary past, this precious, unforgettable, revolutionary past.

People sometimes say: Our country, society and culture are now an open country, an open society and an open culture. In a sense, when compared with the 10-year rampage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the 10-year sealing off, perhaps one may say so. During that period, the Chinese state was sealed off by them, and so were Chinese society and Chinese culture. Only in this sense is this talk about being open understandable. Departing from this sense, one cannot say so. This is because, except for those 10 years, first, our country, our society and our culture have always been open to our own people; second, our country, our society and our culture have always been open to the friendly people of all countries of the world, to all our friends in the world and to all those who cherish good will toward us; and third, more and more people are now showing friendship and good will toward us. Therefore, our doors seem to have opened more widely, and entry and departure seem to be freer than in the past.

However, this certainly does not mean that we draw no demarcation line with any force in the world. We shall never at any time be open to those who are hostile toward us and are trying to play conspiratorial tricks against us and to undermine us. In the song "My Motherland" in the outstanding film "Shangganling," two lines are outstanding: "When friends come, we have good wine. If jackals and wolves come, they will be greeted with shotguns." Do these two mottoes need any clarification? Perhaps a very few people feel that we have become so "open" that it is no longer necessary to distinguish between wolves and friends. People who think this way are indeed marking a very great mistake. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution." It is also a question of the first importance for our revolutionary culture and for our revolutionary literature and art. If there is confusion on this question of the first importance, what a mess will our literature and art and our culture be led into!

Today we commemorate the founding 50 years ago of the left-wing writers league, and this gives us the opportunity to recall our tradition. We must uphold and carry forward the glorious tradition of left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture since the 1930's. We must hold still higher the militant banner left us by our left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture, and sing louder and clearer the militant songs sung by left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture! A foreign friend in Beijing has said that he has been in China for a very long time and that he feels that a change has taken place in China, namely, there is now a lack of singing. He said that during the period of the war of resistance against Japan, there was singing everywhere in China; later during the liberation war period, singing was also heard everywhere; and from the early post-liberation days to the first half of the 1960's, there still was singing everywhere. But now, there is relatively little singing.

I think this view really hits the mark in pointing out the shortcoming and flaw in one aspect of our current cultural life. Have we really grown old? Were the voices of our outstanding singers all stifled by the "gang of four?" Certainly these are not the facts. Besides, our younger generation is still young, full of vitality and has a boundlessly bright future. Neither we nor they should let our and their singing voices be silenced! We should always stimulate our revolutionary spirit and fill our lives, our society, cities, rural villages, factories and mines, barracks and all other places of life and activity with the singing of revolutionary, progressive and healthy songs. Some places, if not filled with revolutionary, progressive and healthy songs, will be filled by unhealthy songs from no one knows where. If we allow this to happen, we will be committing a crime against the 50 years of revolutionary tradition of left-wing literature and art and left-wing culture and against Nie Er, Xian Xinghai and a large number of other revolutionary composers! We should continue to sing the songs Nie Er, Xian Xinghai and the other initiated and led us to sing 50 years ago. You all remember that to commemorate them we waged a courageous struggle in 1975.

Comrades, Let us join our hands, sing heartily and use all kinds and forms of songs that are healthy and filled with confidence for the future of the motherland and of ourselves to inspire the workers, peasants, intellectuals, PLA fighters and the masses of revolutionary young people throughout the country to build up and defend our motherland and to build and defend our socialist new life!

We need this kind of music. We need this kind of fine art, literature, drama and motion pictures. We need this kind of social science, journalism publishing and education. These are the thoughts I cannot refrain from having as I take part in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the left-wing cultural movement. For these things, I am very willing to work hard together with you.

Material on League Published

OWO70743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--Reminiscences about the Chinese Left-Wing Writers' League, a communist-led literary organization that was set up in March 1930, and the league's documents are carried in a special issue of the magazine HISTORICAL MATERIALS OF NEW LITERATURE to mark the 50th anniversary of the league's founding.

Literature researchers have always recognized the value of materials relating to the six-year-long league which had an important place in China's proletarian literature.

I. 8 Apr 80

L 7

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

About 20 items are included in the special commemorative issue. Among them are reminiscences by Feng Xuefeng and by Ah Ying. Both were once leaders of the league and are now dead. Their reminiscences deal with the preparations for setting up the league, its establishment, activities and dissolution towards the end of 1935. Much material is made public for the first time. Veteran writer Ding Ling recalls her part as chief editor of the magazine DIPPER, put out by the league.

Poet Xiao San relates his activities in Moscow when working in the International Revolutionary Writers' League, and his role in the dissolving of the Chinese Left-Wing Writers' League.

A number of the league's documents are also carried. Some are being reprinted for the first time since the founding of the People's Republic. The special issue also carries three letters from the league that were published in the United States at that time. Ge Baoquan, who has translated the letters back into Chinese, states that he believes that the U.S. revolutionary writer, Agnes Smedley, who was then in Shanghai, was involved in drafting two of the letters, translating the Chinese original into English and posting them to the United States for publication.

Another magazine LITERARY REVIEW carries in its second issue articles by Xia Yan and Yang Hansheng, both veterans of the Chinese Left-Wing Writers' League.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON SPRING FARMING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

OW040718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)--Although this year's spring sowing has been started under unfavourable weather conditions, material and technical support to the countryside is greater than last year, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture said here today. He said that spring farming is now going full steam ahead throughout the country. Guangdong, Yunnan, Fujian provinces and Guangxi Autonomous Region in south China, where spring comes early, are nursing early rice seedlings and in some places rice transplanting has started. Provinces in north China are strengthening the management of wheat fields, watering wheat to turn it green and sending manure to the fields. Some provinces have begun sowing spring wheat and other early spring crops.

The temperature this year in the country is three or four centigrade degrees lower than usual and the drought in the north and waterlogging in the south has presented a threat to production. Although there were snow and rain falls in March, still 20 million hectares of land are affected by drought, and about 5 million hectares are grown to wheat, accounting for one-fifth of the total wheat area of the country. In most areas, seedlings are growing worse than last year. By contrast, there were more rains in the Yangtze River valleys and in most of south China. In Fujian and Guangdong provinces, rotting of seedlings occurred and transplanting was slowed down. However, the spokesman said, measures are being taken to better the growth of the young plants. Henan Province, where wheat is not growing well over large areas, has planned to give 0.14 million more hectares of land to autumn crops.

I. 8 Apr 80

L 8

PRO
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural loans have this year increased 12 percent compared with last year and 1.8 million tons more chemical fertilizers are available in the first half of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. Since last winter, new farmland projects have been built. Statistics show that by the end of February, 1.3 million hectares of irrigated land were extended or improved, and 0.46 million hectares of low-yield fields were transformed.

Cadres have been sent to the countryside to explain to peasants the new rural economic policies, such as the right of production teams to decide things by themselves, and the system of production and job responsibilities and distribution according to work. As a result, the enthusiasm of the peasants have increased in production, the spokesman noted.

Training classes were held in all the provinces during the Black winter season to help peasants learn something about scientific knowledge. In Liaoning, Zhejiang, Henan, Heilongjiang and Sichuan provinces, 1.3 million peasants attended training courses. Agronomists were invited as advisers and gave lectures in Shanxi and Hebei provinces. Technicians in Jiangxi and Hunan provinces also made investigations of natural resources, and soil surveys.

YUNNAN, GUANGXI PLA UNITS AID IN SPRING FARMING

OW042250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr--PLA frontier guards in Yunnan and Guangxi are actively supporting and defending the people of all nationalities in the border areas to do a good job in spring plowing. Since the beginning of spring, Vietnamese armed personnel have repeatedly fired at and shelled our border areas, plundered the masses' livestock and property, intercepted vehicles delivering spring plowing supplies and seriously affected spring plowing work of our border people. As a result, the leading organs of our frontier guards in Yunnan and Guangxi issued a circular to the units under their command to support and defend spring plowing in the border areas. The units have quickly taken measures to strengthen border patrol activities. Quite a few units have also dispatched one detachment after another to the first line of production to protect the masses engaged in spring plowing. While carrying out rush repairs on a ditch near the border, the Shuikou production brigade, of the Shuikou commune, Longzhou County, Guangxi, was constantly under attack and harassment by Vietnamese guns. A frontier guard company stationed here sent a detachment for 8 consecutive days to protect the masses engaged in rush-repairing the ditch, solving the water problem for spring plowing in good time. The Kejia production brigade of the Wude commune, located in Guangxi border area, was unable to transplant rice seedlings in more than 40 mu of paddy field because of harassment by Vietnamese soldiers. Therefore, a certain frontier guard unit sent commanders and fighters to work in the field together with the masses of commune members, time and again fought back against invasion and attack by Vietnamese soldiers and guaranteed the smooth completion of the spring rice transplanting task.

The various units stationed in Yunnan and Guangxi also have supported the communes and production brigades in spring sowing with large quantities of manpower and material resources. On the northwest Yunnan Plateau, in the Gaoligong Mountain area, and in river valleys and flatlands in Xishuangbanna, everywhere one can see scenes of soldiers and civilians doing spring plowing work side by side.

A PLA unit stationed in a mountainous area where people of the Benglong, Va and Hana nationalities live in compact communities have set up support-agriculture stations in 12 large villages to repair farm machines and tools and deliver various kinds of spring plowing supplies for nearby communes, and production brigades. Leading cadres of Guangxi frontier guards at the army, division and regiment levels have personally led commanders and soldiers to participate in productive labor at the frontline of production.

STATE COUNCIL URGES PIG PRODUCTION, PROCUREMENT

OW021354 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Apr--In transmitting the reports of the agriculture, commerce and food ministries on the present pig production situation, the State Council pointed out: Last year our country tremendously developed in pig production; the number of marketable pigs was greatly increased and supply outlets in most of localities were widely opened, symbolizing a very gratifying phenomenon. However, we must never relax our leadership and change policies at will just because there are a few more pigs. It is hoped that all localities will study the new situation and problems in pig production and sales and conscientiously solve them in good time so as to bring about new developments in pigs production this year.

The reports by the agriculture commerce and food ministries mentioned: Because of the shortage of refrigeration equipment and the failure of processing and a series of other measures to catch up with requirements, new contradictions have emerged in the procurement of fat pigs as some localities were unable to sell them and commune members' pig sales were also limited. Leaders in some localities also mistakenly believed that the pork problem had been solved and therefore relaxed their leadership over pig production. If such contradictions are not promptly solved, this year's pig production will very probably fall.

The reports pointed out: Last year, although there was tremendous development in our country's pig production, there was an average increase of only over 2 jin of pork for each person. The rate of meat consumption by the people of our country was still quite low.

The reports called on all localities to adhere to the policies on pig raising and carry out the original regulations governing the sales-reward grain for fine performance in state pig procurement unless the State Council issues new regulations.

RENMIN RIBAO LETTER WRITER SAYS PEASANTS NEED MORE TRUCKS

OW070711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)--Production of more lorries specially for farm use is urged in a letter published in the "Letters From the Countryside" column of today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The letter demands production of lorries that are inexpensive, easy to maintain and overhaul and that burn diesel fuel instead of gasoline. The writer, Ji Hua, says that presently tractors are doing work that should be done by lorries. An investigation of rural transport in Tongxian County on the outskirts of Beijing in which he participated showed that tractors are used for anywhere from 50 to 90 per cent of the total transport in farm production.

Presently, the letter continues, only lorries for general use are available for the countryside, and that such lorries are inadequate for transport in the fields and on unpaved roads. In mapping out plans for farm mechanization, Ji Hua writes, special needs in rural transport must be taken into account.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION INCREASES IN FIRST QUARTER

OWO70608 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] In the first quarter of 1980, China's textile industry scored the best production results in many years. The average daily output value increased 30 percent over the corresponding period of 1979, while profits were expected to go up 31 percent. Except for textile machinery, the state's plans for 15 major textile products were all over-fulfilled.

Since the beginning of the year, all localities have conscientiously implemented the "six-priorities" principle for the light and textile industries, and coal, power and oil supplies were in the main guaranteed. The textile departments and enterprises in all localities fully availed themselves of the favorable conditions created by the "six-priorities" principle, and they grasped the work of increasing production and practicing economy.

According to the statistics for January and February compiled by the textile bureaus of 26 big and medium-size cities throughout the country and the enterprises and certain chemical fiber plants directly under the textile bureaus in Hubei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Shanxi provinces, China's textile industry on an average paid 26.79 yuan in taxes and profits for each 100 yuan of output value. This is a 7.3-percent increase compared with the corresponding period of last year, showing increases in both output and income.

HONGQI URGES CCP MEMBERS TO STUDY 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

HKD70712 Beijing HONGQI No 6 in Chinese 16 Mar 80 pp 12-14 HK

[Article by HONGQI commentator: "The Entire Party Must Conscientiously Study and Carry Out the 'Guiding Principles'"]

[Text] After much expectation, the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" which have been discussed and unanimously approved by the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are now officially promulgated for implementation by the entire party. This is a great event in the political life of our party and is of tremendous practical significance for developing the positive factors and eliminating the negative ones inside the party, giving play to the exemplary vanguard role of party members and strengthening and improving party leadership. The "guiding principles" will go down in history as an important document on party building and will effectively guide our party building for a long time to come. They will enable our party to advance along the path of Marxism and always keep its proletarian fighting spirit young.

It is by no means accidental that our party has chosen this time to formulate these "guiding principles for inner-party political life." These guidelines have been formulated in answer to the hopes of the comrades of the entire party and in accordance with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee after we had sustained bitter losses during the 10-year turmoil of the Cultural Revolution and drawn lessons from our experiences in handling inner-party relations over the past decades, especially in waging struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They are the crystallization of our experiences in inner-party political life. As an indispensable supplement to the party constitution, these "guiding principles," which radiate with the light of the party-building theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, are welded into the party constitution to become a relatively complete set of party rules and regulations. They clearly specify what course the party organizations at all levels and every party member must follow and what requirements they must meet in the new historical period. [paragraph continues]

It is easy to see what the 12 "guiding principles" are aimed at, since they have as their salient points the adherence to the party's political and ideological lines, the upholding of collective leadership, opposition to arbitrary decisionmaking by a single person and emphasis on the party's unity and centralized leadership and party discipline. As long as we conscientiously implement the "guiding principles," we can lead a normal inner-party political life and greatly enhance the party's fighting capacity. In this way, our party will be able to stand all the tests of storm and stress and avoid repeating the mistake of being used by counterrevolutionary conspirators like Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It will be able to shoulder its historical mission in a better way and win victories in the four modernizations.

Our party has the great trust of the people of every nationality in China and is charged with the important task of leading our country in realizing socialist modernization. This is a revolution we must successfully carry out if we want the party to reach its full potential. Because of its scope and its profound and complicated nature, this revolution is bound to set a still higher demand on party leadership and on every party member. As a long-tested revolutionary party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, our party is fully capable of leading the people of our country in realizing the four modernizations. The majority of our party members are either good or relatively good and are capable of doing a fairly good job in uniting the masses and leading them forward. However, as a result of the 10-year havoc wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the party's organization and work style were both seriously impaired. Today, organizational and ideological remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" can still be found in our party. We must not underestimate their capacity for maneuvering. In addition, nonproletarian notions such as anarchism and extreme individualism are still contaminating our party. We cannot allow them to spread unchecked. It is true that some of our party members have a low level of political consciousness, are unqualified and cannot set an example for the masses, a fact that will invariably hamper the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. Thus, the urgent task before us is to restore and enhance the party's fighting capacity. The fifth plenary session of the party urged that "in the course of implementing the 'guiding principles' and along with the discussion on the draft of the revised party constitution, there be ideological and political education within the party on adhering to the party's political and ideological lines, strengthening party unity and reinforcing democratic centralism and the sense of organization and discipline in the party." This step is being taken to achieve our goal. The entire party must go into action at once and unfold a Marxist study drive to implement the "guiding principles" on the basis of education.

Can these "guiding principles" be implemented throughout the party? The answer is in the affirmative. "How far theory is realized in a state depends on how far it can satisfy the needs of that state." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels", "Introduction to 'A Critique of Hegelian Philosophy,'" Vol 1, p 10) These "guiding principles for inner-party political life" is what the party urgently needed and what the historical mission to achieve socialist modernization urgently called for. The party Central Committee is resolved to insure the full implementation of the "guiding principles." The vast number of party members who have gone through both positive and negative education will certainly raise their consciousness in carrying out these "guiding principles." The exemplary deeds of many of our veteran party members who always stick to principle, correct things which have been thrown into disorder and dare to wage struggle against all erroneous and unhealthy tendencies have greatly influenced and spurred on the whole party.

Mutual supervision of party members and the supervision of party members by the masses using the newly published "guiding principles" as a yardstick will also give a great impetus to the implementation of the "guiding principles" by the entire party. Moreover, the implementation of the "guiding principles" also has party discipline as a guarantee. Thus, we are fully convinced that these "guiding principles" can be implemented.

Naturally, that we will encounter interference and obstacles in the course of implementing the "guiding principles." Since the "guiding principles" represent the aspirations and interests of the proletariat, they will inevitably touch a raw nerve among those extreme individualists and lawbreakers. The process of implementing the "guiding principles" is invariably a struggle between the vast numbers of party members and the organizational and ideological remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," between proletarian ideas and bourgeois ones and between proletarian party spirit and factionalism. It is undoubtedly the bounden duty of every communist to consciously implement the boldly uphold the "guiding principles." It is also an expression of party spirit.

The prerequisite and foundation for the thorough implementation of the "guiding principles" is to conscientiously study and correctly grasp them. In the course of study, we must carry forward the style of study of integrating theory with practice, which has been long advocated by the party. This is of key importance in determining whether we can turn the "guiding principles" into a material force. In this sense, we can also say that this is a question of primary importance. It is easy to say a few words to show our "support," but the important thing is to implement the guidelines in a thoroughgoing manner and truly act according to them. In judging how well a person has done his studying of the "guiding principles," we must "listen to what he says and watch what he does." In a few words, we must look at the practical results. If he does not integrate study with application, says one thing but does another and behaves very badly despite his fine words, he is going against the "guiding principles." The fifth plenary session urged that "party organizations at all levels and all party members must conscientiously examine their work and conduct in the light of the guiding principles, add to their achievements and overcome their shortcomings; whatever is contrary to the 'guiding principles' must be corrected promptly and earnestly and there must be a radical change in the situation in which party organizations and some party members continue to engage in factional activities and do what they like in disregard of organizational principle and discipline." Every communist must make an earnest effort to implement self-improvement from now on. We must be strict in appraising oneself, boldly carry out self-criticism, measure our words and deeds by the standards of the "guiding principles," keep up with those which conform with these guidelines and make a determined effort to correct those which do not. We must earnestly implement the "guiding principles" and never go against them. This is the basic requirement for the members of a party which is now in a ruling position and which shoulders the important task of bringing about the four modernizations.

Our party does not permit any of its members to hold himself above the "guiding principles" and does not recognize that any party member can choose not to carry out the "guiding principles." Leading comrades at every level must take the lead in carrying out the "guiding principles" and set an example. In this way, they can spur on and influence the vast numbers of party members and at the same time acquire the qualification to supervise and check up on other members. It has always been the glorious tradition of our party for leading cadres to set an example in carrying out the party's principles, policies and resolutions. However, this tradition was destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and has not been fully restored so far. This is an important reason why the leading groups of some party organizations do not enjoy much prestige among the masses. [paragraph continues]

We must restore this glorious tradition while we study and carry out the "guiding principles." As long as the leading comrades of our party at all levels earnestly practice what they preach, teach by personal example as well as verbal instruction and make it their primary concern to strengthen the leading groups according to the "guiding principles," and as long as they are capable of spurring on the vast number of party members at every level, we stand a good chance of success in improving our party's style and party building.

Although we mainly rely on the consciousness of the party members to implement the "guiding principles," we cannot manage without some necessary criticism and self-criticism. In the course of study, we must promote democracy to the fullest extent, conduct lively discussions in earnest and say all we know and say it without reserve. We must make good use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to help our fellow party members improve themselves. When we criticize our fellow party members or the party's leading persons at various levels, we must pay attention to the political climate, base ourselves on facts, make a concrete analysis and convince people by reasoning. We must be careful not to make groundless accusations, add inflammatory details to the facts, criticize everything "from the higher plane of principle and the two-line struggle" or randomly slap on political labels. Toward comrades who have made mistakes, we must follow the principle of "unity-criticism-unity," persist in seeking truth from facts and warmly help them understand their mistakes so as to achieve the goal of clarifying the facts and uniting the comrades. We should be patient when we help these erring comrades. We should not be short-tempered and subject these comrades to endless self-criticism. We should not allow a person to make mistakes but we should also allow him to correct his mistakes and we will wait for him to notice his errors. Those comrades who have made mistakes should welcome other people's criticism, conscientiously sum up what they have learned from their mistakes and readily admit and correct these mistakes. They should not conceal their faults for fear of criticism. Moreover, they must be sincere and must not go about the whole thing perfunctorily for the purpose of "just getting by." Considering how the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation pioneered the revolutionary cause amid hardship and considering the arduous tasks of the party during the period of doing away with the old and setting up the new, the problems of work which now face our party and our responsibility as members of the ruling party, there is no personal gain and loss that cannot be cast aside, and no shortcomings or mistakes that cannot be corrected. Every communist must hold firmly to the truth and have the courage to wage struggle against all erroneous tendencies. If we adopt a liberal attitude, try to be worldly wise and play safe toward erroneous tendencies, evildoers and evil deeds, and neither expose nor wage struggle against them, we are not only abandoning our militant responsibilities as communists but are also going against the "guiding principles."

The party organizations at every level should place the work of leading and examining the progress made by the party members in studying and carrying out the "guiding principles" on the agenda of the party committees and regard it as an important and regular task for strengthening party building. In particular, they must pay attention to checking how well those party members in leading posts are taking the lead in carrying out the "guiding principles." The discipline inspection committees at all levels should investigate the implementation of the "guiding principles" from time to time and report to the party congresses or party committees. Since the "guiding principles" represent the will of the whole party, violation of these guidelines means blaspheming the will of the whole party. [paragraph continues]

I. 8 Apr 80

L 14

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Any party member who violates the "guiding principles" should be made a target of criticism and education no matter how senior he is or how high his position. Those who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions or have committed serious offenses should be punished according to the rules of party discipline.

The most important of the three magic weapons which our country relied on to win a victory in the democratic revolution is party building. We have learned a lot from past experiences. To build a powerful and modern socialist country, in this new period, we must rely on upholding the four basic principles, the core of which is party leadership. The 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has adopted a series of strategic policy decisions to meet the needs arising from the development of socialist modernization and to solve the question of upholding and improving party leadership. The promulgation of the "guiding principles" and their implementation by the whole party is one of these strategic policy decisions. Comrades of the whole party should work with one heart and one mind for the same cause, exert themselves, consciously uphold party rules and regulations and carry them out in an exemplary way. In this way, our party can quickly restore and enhance its fighting capacity and better lead the people of every nationality throughout the country in winning a new great victory in socialist modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO CAPABILITY

OW071413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 7 April editorial: "Doing Things According To Capability Is a Very Important Guideline"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 April--For more than 3 years, since the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the conclusion of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our national economy has been rapidly restored and is improving, thanks to the implementation of the principle of readjustment, restructure, consolidation and improvement. After a rise in the state purchasing prices for principal agricultural and sideline products and after the wage readjustment for workers, people's livelihood in urban and rural areas has started to improve, thereby guaranteeing the consolidation and development of the lively political situation of stability and unity. It may well be that we have done, in 3 short years, a lot of good things which are known and heartening to everybody.

However, due to long term sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," quite a few problems still exist in the national economy and a number of serious imbalances remain: The chaotic situation in the fields of production, construction, circulation and distribution has not been eliminated yet; the host of problems in people's livelihood in urban and rural areas, accumulated over many years, still await solution. We may say that in the next decade, all neglected tasks will have to be undertaken. A lot remains to be done. We cannot do many of these things without adequate financial and material resources. An outstanding problem within certain areas and departments is: More incidences of decreased income and increased expenditure; an absence of measures to broaden the sources of income, combat waste, increase revenue and tighten expenditure; more talk about the need for development; and less discussion about the objective possibility.

What shall we do in light of this situation? What kind of guideline should we use? Should we disregard the objective possibility and get many things done quickly? Or should we proceed from reality, categorize things in scale of importance and urgency, and estimate our capability before getting things done step by step in a planned way? This is a very important matter that deserves the attention of the entire party and people throughout the country.

In readjusting the national economy, we should act according to the guideline of estimating our capability before doing something. To serve the people wholeheartedly and to do good things for the benefit of the country and the people is our sacred duty. According to subjective desire, people would all like to do more and more good things faster and faster. Who would not like to see the accomplishment of the four modernizations overnight? But the subjective desire is one thing and the objective reality may be something else. Comrade Mao Zedong said that it is necessary to "do as many things as available funds permit" and "get more things done with less money." The former means paying attention to the objective laws, i.e., estimating our capability before doing something, and the latter means giving play to our subjective initiative, i.e., doing everything possible within our power. This is a correct principle which emphasizes equal attention to needs and possibilities, to things subjective and objective and to estimating the capability before doing something and doing all possible things within our power. Only when the subjective desire and the objective condition match can our subjective desire be turned into objective reality. For this reason, we must proceed from the practical conditions, take into consideration the possibilities the objective conditions may offer and advance step by step, whether in getting things done, solving problems or making plans.

What are the practical conditions facing us at present? On the one hand, we have the party Central Committee's correct leadership, the superior socialist system, the more than 900 million industrious, courageous and intelligent people, rich resources and a tremendous material foundation and both positive and negative experiences accumulated over the past 30 years. With these, plus the favorable international conditions of which we can make full use, our four modernizations certainly can be realized. On this basis, the livelihood of the Chinese people can certainly be improved and bettered constantly. There should be no doubt about that.

On the other hand, we must note that our financial and material resources are limited. We can only undertake construction and improve the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production within the limitation of the state's financial and material resources. It is practically impossible to act beyond what objective conditions permit. As to impossible things, we should honestly let people know that they cannot be done and clearly tell them why. Under no circumstances should we write bad checks and make promises without any foundation. There are certain things that appear justifiable and necessary but that should be postponed or cancelled because the nation's overall situation does not provide the necessary conditions. Should we disregard the limitation of the state's financial and material resources and go ahead with attempting the impossible, problems would crop up which would adversely affect the state's plans and financial status. They would also widen the gap between the availability of market commodities and society's purchasing power. The consequences, definitely contrary to the subjective desire, would be unfavorable to the implementation of the principles of readjustment of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood. The old saying that haste makes waste is indeed true.

Comrade Ye Jianying has said: We are not worried about going slowly but about going astray. This is a profound truth derived from summing up the positive and negative experiences of the past two or three decades. We no longer can disregard this truth. We should not repeat our mistakes and troubles any longer.

By proceeding from reality and viewing the situation as a whole we acknowledge that we should estimate our capabilities before doing anything and then should proceed step by step in a planned way. We should act in this way when taking care of state construction projects or the people's livelihood. In readjusting the national economy, some projects ought to be undertaken and others discarded, some pushed forward and others postponed. Ten big, fat people cannot squeeze through a narrow gate at the same time. The state's financial and material resources are limited and there are many things to be done. So, there should be an overall balance and there must be a differentiation between principal and secondary tasks, important and less important, priority and deferred, urgent and ordinary, and vital and unnecessary. Only thus can we do things really well. In this way, it may appear that we are a little slow, but actually we are not. On the contrary, we can achieve more, better and faster.

To follow the guideline of estimating capability before taking action, we should see to it that financially we are "balanced yearly, with some surplus." This is the financial principle that has proved to be effective since the founding of the country, the violation of which did us harm. This is also a correct principle for doing economic work. It is especially important to carry out this principle at present. To carry it out, all sectors of the national economy should try, fully coordinating their efforts and do a painstaking and meticulous job. Both the central and local authorities should act strictly according to plans and systems in effect and should not step beyond or go against them. In economic construction, state investment can only be arranged according to the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. To push forward the light and textile industries and give priority to their needs in fuel, power, raw and processed material and transport, it cannot be helped if the needs of some other sectors are not considered. To cut down the number of capital construction projects and concentrate our efforts on insuring that the urgent ones are completed and put into operation as soon as possible, it is necessary to discontinue or postpone a number of projects and restrict the construction of new ones. To do some things, we have to attempt all things simultaneously. Our comrades should understand this dialectical relationship between doing and not doing something, between going ahead with and postponing something and between the whole and part. Many years of experience have taught us that estimating the capability before doing something is a very important guideline. Comrades throughout the party should at all times follow this correct line--this is an important aspect of the campaign to improve our party's work style.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES PARTY POLITICAL LIFE

OW072005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 7 Apr 80

[Report on GUANGMING RIBAO 7 April contributing commentator's article: "To Improve the Party's Political Life Is a Major Premise To Promoting Its Leadership"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr--The 7 April GUANGMING RIBAO carries an article entitled "To Improve the Party's Political Life Is a Major Premise To Promoting Its Leadership," saying the problem of improving the party's political life is fundamentally a problem of persisting in democratic centralism.

In reviewing party history, whenever democratic centralism is well implemented, political life is perfect and the party is in a lively mood; whenever democratic centralism is not well implemented, political life deviates from the correct path and the party cause encounters setbacks.

The GUANGMING RIBAO contributing commentator's article says, the party's political life was badly undermined and the whole party learned a profound lesson by negative example during the Great Cultural Revolution period, and this makes people further realize the absolute importance of persisting in democratic centralism.

What are the most fundamental experiences gained in past several years in upholding democratic centralism and are worthy of being remembered? The article mentions the following three:

First, at all times it is necessary to persist in the principle of enforcing collective leadership and no one is allowed to dominate an organization and to have unlimited power.

Second, at all times it is necessary to oppose the two trends: the practice of "what I say goes" and ultrademocracy.

Third, at all times it is necessary to correctly carry out the inner-party struggle.

The article says, in a review of party history, it is by no means accidental that the inner-party political life of democratic centralism has been undermined on several occasions. This has profoundly affected the social cause and the cause of knowledge and reflects the sharp struggle between the correct and the erroneous ideology within the party. Therefore, to improve the party's political life, first of all it is necessary to overcome those erroneous ideas running against democratic centralism. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said in 1962: "A number of comrades still do not have any idea of democratic centralism. They should start now to establish such an ideology and to acknowledge such a problem."

The article holds that the sabotage of the party's democratic centralism is ideologically closely related with an idealistic conception of history. Whether history was created by heroes or the masses of peoples; whether we should pin blind faith on individuals and believe all they say or respect the masses and the collectives. This is a problem involving which world outlook is upheld. There are political and organizational reasons concerning the emergence of the practice of "what I say goes", patriarchy and the overconcentration of power in individuals' hands within the party. In addition, speaking of world outlook, the idealistic concept of history--history was created by individuals--actually should be blamed. Therefore, an important part of ideological education for democratic centralism is to oppose the idealistic conception of history and advocate the materialist concept of history.

The article points out: The sabotage of the party's democratic centralism is also closely related with the ideological line of idealistic metaphysics, under which theory is alienated from practice. The unification of democracy and centralism and the unification of theory and practice are completely identical, and the former is established on the basis of the latter. Without a correct ideological line, it is impossible to have correct political and organizational lines. For a correct leadership, ideologically it must be a combination of theory with practice and organizationally it must be a combination of democracy with centralism.

A number of comrades have violated the principle of democratic centralism because from the viewpoint of knowledge, they have violated the Marxist theory of knowledge, under which correct ideas can only be gained through practice and from the masses.

The article says, in accordance with the guidelines of the party's fifth plenary session and on the basis of summing up historical experiences, we should conduct throughout the whole party an ideological and political education in improving the party's political line and strengthening democratic centralism. It is essential to start from the leading organizations to check the implementation of democratic centralism, and to link the checking with improving the methods of work, overcoming bureaucracy and conducting criticism and self-criticism. We are convinced that the great achievements of the party's fifth plenary session will surely push further the upholding and improvement of party leadership and the promotion of its fighting strength.

AFP: CHRISTIANS CELEBRATE EASTER IN BEIJING

OW060750 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 6 (AFP)--Chinese Christians turned out in force today for Easter services in Beijing's Roman Catholic cathedral and Protestant church, their only two places of worship in the capital. More than 2,000 faithful, against just a few hundred last year, attended the four services held in Nantang Cathedral. Parish Priest Shi Yukun said it was a record number since the revival of a certain religious tolerance in China.

Some 300 faithful, mostly Chinese, meanwhile attended two services held in the Protestant church.

Nantang Cathedral had a packed congregation of young and old, nearly all of them following the service from new red-covered prayer books recently edited by the Chinese Catholic church. Queues also formed outside the newly-painted confessionals and the cathedral's priests heard confessions during the first three services.

"Christians are coming back," Father Shi Yukun said afterwards. "After the fall of the gang of four (1976) they were still afraid, but here they are again."

Easter in China also saw the first Chinese-language mass broadcast by Vatican Radio.

AFP ON USE OF NEW FOREIGN CURRENCY CERTIFICATES

OW061338 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 6 (AFP)--All of China's special shops for foreigners today began refusing acceptance of Chinese renminbi currency following the introduction of currency certificates amid considerable confusion.

Already these certificates, theoretically intended to do away with the currency black market, have spread beyond the so-called "Friendship Shops" and other service sectors reserved for foreigners. A Beijing ironmonger who accepted the certificates in preference to normal currency commented that the new method of payment was "interesting" after hearing about it from the press. Two provincial officials in Tianjin and Shanghai have been quoted by the press as giving the go-ahead for this practice, although it contradicts Bank of China directives aimed at maintaining full confidence in the currency. The bank has said that the certificates do not amount to a second currency and are valid only in places limited to foreigners only where available goods are different from those available on the Chinese market.

I. 8 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

01

ANHUI LEADERS STRESS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WORK

OWO41252 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Station reporter's commentary: "Protect the Environment, Prevent Pollution, Develop Production and Bring Well-Being to the People"]

[Excerpts] The leadership of the provincial party committee highly stresses environmental protection work. In the past 2 years the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government have paid tremendous attention to environmental protection work. They have issued many documents as a special action, giving detailed and concrete instructions and regulations.

To speed up the process of the province's environmental protection work and solve the environmental pollution problem as soon as possible, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress carried out a special discussion of a resolution on doing a good job in environmental protection work and adopted it in February this year. It stressed that it is necessary to grasp firmly and well environmental protection work and actually include environmental protection in the sphere of economic plans and list it as an important item in assessing the management achievements of an enterprise.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, Wan Li, Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, Su Yu and others, were all very concerned about environmental protection work. They gave instructions many times. After listening exclusively to the report on environmental protection work, Comrade Wan Li gave his instructions: It is necessary to regard water treatment as the main task because when water is polluted, the polluted area will be vast and the work will be difficult. The important point is to grasp the work in the cities and regard the treatment of water, the disposition of the three wastes and the activities of consolidated utilization as the main tasks so as to do a good job in environmental protection work.

Comrades Wan Li and Gu Zhuoxin instructed that the planning and construction commissions personally grasp the treatment of Huai He pollution and that money and materials will be provided upon request so as to guarantee achievements in work. The (Xushan) chemical fertilizer plant was originally planned to be built on (Daxushan) Mountain, but Comrade Wan Li instructed that plants that pollute are not allowed to be built in scenic and tourist areas and that the plant should be moved somewhere else.

Recently we noticed from an investigative report on environmental protection that the amount of polluted water daily diverted into the (Nanfei He) by Hefei Municipality has reached more than 200,000 dun, of which only 30,000 dun were treated. The serious pollution of the (Nanfei He) has aroused strong dissatisfaction among the masses. The polluted water diverted into the Huai He by Bengbu and Huainan municipalities each day has reached 500,000 dun. For a time, the pollution of the Huai He water not only made the water undrinkable but also rendered it useless even for industrial purposes, resulting in production stoppage at 18 plants and a loss of over 10 million yuan. Atmospheric pollution is also very prominent in many cities. The monthly amount of falling dust per square km in Maanshan Municipality reaches over 140 dun, exceeding the state standard by 17 times, creating a threat and seriously harming the people's health.

I. 8 Apr 80

0 2

PRC
EAST REGION

As a result of the close attention and leadership of the provincial party committee, the province's environmental protection work is being gradually carried out. The advances made in 1979 were relatively larger as the accumulated investments for the province's treatment of the three wastes amounted to over 20 million yuan and the profits accrued reached over 70 million yuan. In addition, the province treated 110,000 dun of polluted water and 10 percent of waste gas and 20 percent of waste materials.

AFP: EXECUTION RESULTS FROM ATTEMPT TO FLEE TO TAIWAN

OWO71751 Hong Kong AFP in English 1704 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Amoy, eastern China, April 7 (AFP)--Death sentence posters still pasted up on walls here today say that Zheng Qingfu, a 41-year-old dockyard worker, was executed on March 21 for having tried to kill a friend who refused to help him flee to Taiwan. The signs say that Zheng was shot by an execution squad, a sentence intended as an example.

On April 27, 1979, Zheng stabbed a certain Chi, 38 years old, 42 times with a kitchen knife then left him for dead.

The motive was an argument caused by Chi's refusal to get a boat from the glass factory where he worked so that Zheng could sail to Taiwan, which at 170 kms (110.5 miles) distance from here is closer to Amoy than to any other mainland town.

When police arrested the would-be refugee two days later, the signs say, he "continued to show a bad attitude" and "his execution was thus justified".

The local press did not report the incident. But according to an Amoy official there are "rumors" here from time to time of attempts to flee to Taiwan and also stories of people who manage to reach Taiwan, only to be sent back to the mainland by the Kuomintang authorities who control six small islands between here and Taiwan.

XU JIATUN PLAYS IN JIANGSU 'GO' TOURNAMENT

OWO70459 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Summary] "Jointly sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial Go-Chess Institute, the provincial go-chess association, the office of XINHUA RIBAO, the provincial television station and the office of NANJING RIBAO, the Jiangsu provincial invitational go-chess tournament opened at Nanjing's Wutaishan Gymnasium yesterday. About 340 persons took part in the tournament, including veteran comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and from each department, commission, office and bureau at the provincial level, and professors, writers, doctors, and noted personages from all walks of life. One game between veteran Comrade Xu Jiatun, who is in his 60's, and (Shao Zhenzong), a young player aroused everybody's attention at the tournament. Comrade Xu Jiatun made firm and steady moves whereas the young player employed flexible offensive tactics throughout the game." Their brilliant moves won warm applause from the spectators.

The tournament is divided into three groups, and first and second prizes will be awarded to each group.

JIANGSU COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

OW061828 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 6 April ideological commentary by (Xiao Feng): "We Must By No Means Make Money at the Expense of Grain Production"]

[Text] The commentary says: To achieve a prosperous collective economy and improve the well-being of commune members as soon as possible, people have been bravely making money. This is one of the positive results achieved in implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in deeply criticizing the ultraleftist line. But making money should never be at the expense of grain production.

At present, a gratifying situation characterized by political stability and people's peace of mind prevails throughout the rural areas of our province. One important reason why the rural areas today have such a gratifying situation is because of bumper agricultural harvests, especially in grain, that have been reaped over the past several years as a result of arduous struggle and hard work by all leading organizations and the vast numbers of cadres and commune members. Today, the people's food problem has been basically resolved and (?initial success) has also been achieved in developing animal husbandry and the commune- and brigade-run industries. From now on, following the vigorous development of the four modernizations, the state's demand for grain will increase. Therefore, it is our responsibility to seek all possible means to increase grain production and continue to supply our country with more commercial grain.

The commentary points out: Certain comrades, particularly those from areas where financial income has been comparatively low, might think that, to quickly eliminate poverty they must first make money. However, we must realize that grain production should by no means be reduced in areas where financial income is low, because if grain is scarce the people will have greater problems. Moreover, grain production will not hinder money-making. In a sense, we can also say that to pay attention to grain production is the same as making money because when grain output has increased and when there is more commercial grain, there will be greater income.

Of course, in stressing the importance of grain production we do not advocate single-product economy. We mean that we must correctly and comprehensively implement the principle of developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery at the same time. We mean that we must implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development, and implement the policy of adopting measures suitable for local conditions and concentrating our efforts appropriately. We also mean that we must properly handle the relationship between grain production and making money. Under the premise of giving first priority to grain production and insuring that grain output be constantly increased, all localities must fully utilize their natural resources and manpower. Adapting to local conditions, they must broaden all avenues to actively develop industrial and sideline production and, by developing agricultural, sideline and industrial production, improve the rural economic standard of the rural areas and of the commune members.

JIANGSU'S METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY READJUSTS FOR FUTURE TASKS

OWO70436 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 7 April editorial: "Strive for a Still Higher Level While Making Some Necessary Concessions--Commenting on New Tasks of Jiangsu's Metallurgical Industry During the Readjustment Period"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: In the course of implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy, the metallurgical industry has put forward a concrete policy that calls for greater efforts to raise the production level still higher while making some necessary concessions. Under the guidance of this concrete policy, our province's metallurgical industry in 1979 scored fairly good results in fulfilling the production plan and improving enterprise management despite the rather difficult fuel and power supply situation. Actual practice over the past year shows that the concrete policy of striving for a still higher level while making some necessary concessions has provided the metallurgical industry with various effective ways to proceed from the overall needs of the national economy, better understand its own actual conditions, seek truth from facts, and advance in the face of difficulties. Therefore, this year we should continue our efforts to implement this policy in order to raise still higher the production level of Jiangsu's metallurgical industry.

The editorial says: When we say making some necessary concessions, we mean that proceeding from the overall needs of readjusting the national economy, the metallurgical industry should consciously make some necessary concessions to agriculture and the light and textile, fuel and power industries in both funds and energy supplies. The metallurgical industry should gradually reduce the tempo of its own production and construction in order to spare a certain amount of funds and energy supplies for developing agricultural production; building more light and textile industrial factories which need less investment, yield quick results and consume less energy and are urgently needed by the people in daily life; and strengthening the weak links within the entire industry. By striving for a higher level, we mean that the metallurgical industry should concentrate all efforts and work for a higher production level. In view of the current condition of our province's metallurgical industry, greater efforts should now be made to make better use of energy supplies in the course of production and to raise still higher the level of our output as well as the quality and variety of products.

The editorial says: In order to strive for a higher level while making some necessary concessions, the key lies in our efforts to help existing enterprises tap all potential and promote technical innovation and transformation, as well as in our doing a better job consolidating existing enterprises. To this end, efforts should be made to consolidate the leading groups, the ranks of personnel and enterprise management in accordance with the needs of achieving the four modernizations. Therefore, it is first necessary to consolidate the leading groups at various levels and to help them raise their ideological-political understanding and improve their management and administrative skills.

The editorial says: As long as we firmly grasp the task of tapping potentials, promoting technical innovation and transformation, and consolidating enterprises, our province's metallurgical industry will definitely be able to raise its production level at a fairly rapid rate, create better conditions for production and make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE

OW080602 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] From 21 to 30 March, the Jiangsu provincial party committee held a provincewide conference on propaganda in to study the documents of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and arrange for 1980's propaganda tasks. Attending the conference were more than 300 people, including responsible persons in charge of propaganda from various prefectural, municipal and county party committees and directors of their propaganda departments; directors of the propaganda departments of the party committees of the universities and colleges throughout the province; responsible comrades from the newspaper agencies of various prefectures, municipalities and countries; responsible comrades from provincial-level organs and people's organizations; as well as some comrades responsible for propaganda at factory, mine and commune party committees.

Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Haisu, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of its propaganda department, addressed the conference. At the conference, (Liu Ping), deputy director of the propaganda department, reported on the state of 1979's propaganda work on his suggestions for this year's propaganda work. The conference discussed and studied the propaganda tasks for 1980. It placed special emphasis on discussing and studying the arrangements for disseminating and implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session. The conference held that the propaganda tasks for this year are very arduous and numerous. At the present stage, it is necessary, first of all, to take the dissemination and implementation of the guidelines of the fifth plenary session as an important political task and do it well. It is also necessary, in accordance with the session's main theme--strengthen and improve party leadership and raise the party's fighting capability--to conscientiously organize party members and cadres throughout the province to study, disseminate and implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session.

The conference pointed out:

1. Disseminating the guidelines of the fifth plenary session is in fact conducting propaganda and education on the party's line. To comprehensively disseminate the party's political, ideological and organizational lines, we must disseminate the significance of questions solved at the fifth plenary session regarding collective succession, collective leadership, filling leading bodies with young cadres, and new regulations for the cadre system. While disseminating the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, we must continue to disseminate the guidelines of the third and fourth plenary sessions and continue the discussion and study of the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth.

2. Dissemination of the guidelines of the fifth plenary session must be done in conjunction with ideological education within the party. It is necessary to make strengthening the ideological and organizational building of the party the prominent, central task for this year. Through education, the masses of party members and cadres must be helped to understand the party's (?discipline), guiding thought, basic program and fundamental tasks for the present period, understand the party's organizational principles and the importance of observing party discipline and safeguarding party unity, understand party members' duties and rights, know how to be a qualified Communist Party member, understand the party's fine traditions and work style of integrating theory with practice, of maintaining close ties with the masses and of conducting criticism and self-criticism.

3. To disseminate the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and conduct ideological and political education, it is necessary to persist in education by positive examples. On the basis of raising our ideological consciousness, we should, in line with the actual local conditions, constantly examine our actions in the light of the "guiding principles" and the draft revision of the party constitution, conduct criticism and self-criticism within the party, develop our achievements, overcome our shortcomings and eliminate erroneous tendencies.

4. Dissemination of the guidelines of the fifth plenary session must be done systematically from higher to lower levels and both inside and outside the party.

The conference also reviewed the state of Jiangsu's propaganda work conducted since last year. It held that propaganda conducted in the past year had yielded results. The masses of propaganda workers have done their best. The various propaganda and educational activities have played a positive role in helping cadres and the masses understand the situation and their goals, in strengthening their confidence and in promoting stability and unity and a sustained development of industrial and agricultural production in the province's urban and rural areas.

At the conference the comrades also studied and discussed Comrade Hu Yaobang's speeches delivered some time ago at the discussion meetings on prefectural and county propaganda work and on play writing, and discussed questions on strengthening the party's theoretical work and economic propaganda, on enriching socialist literature, art and the masses' cultural life, on improving party leadership over propaganda work, and on launching propaganda work at all basic-level units, and put forward many good proposals and suggestions.

The conference called on comrades on the propaganda front throughout the province to study hard, sum up their experience, make constant efforts to raise the level of propaganda work and strive to accomplish the great cause of the four modernizations.

WHEAT SPECIALISTS HELP SHANDONG FARMERS

OW080250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--A 13-member team of wheat specialists is touring Shandong Province, east China, to help increase this year's wheat crop, reports today's GUANGMING DAILY. Because of dry weather and an early cold spell last winter, wheat crops in some places were frost bitten and in other places individual plants were prevented from developing, or tillering.

The specialists have been dealing with each area in the province according to its specific problems. Since January they have divided themselves into three sub-teams to cover as many areas as possible at an early date, and have brought with them the positive experiences of each area, much to the welcome of the peasants. This is part of the province's effort to popularize scientific farming and increase farm yield by enlisting the help of specialists.

Another report in the GUANGMING DAILY says that Professor Jiang Xianming of the Shandong Agricultural College is giving a series of lectures to vegetable growers in Jiuzhen production brigade, Taishan commune, Taian County. Professor Jiang, who is a potato expert familiar with the soil and vegetable farming in Taian, so far has given 11 lectures on vegetable planting and seed breeding.

I. 8 Apr 80

0 7

PRC
EAST REGION

WEN HUI BAO CALLS FOR ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

OW051906 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Report on WEN HUI BAO 5 April frontpage commentator's article on studying "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" entitled: "Factionalism Must Be Completely Wiped Out"]

[Text] The article says: Factionalism is one of the greatest disasters left over by Lin Biao and the gang of four and its pernicious influence is far from having been wiped out. In certain units ostensibly there is no longer the mountain-stronghold mentality, but in fact the specter of factionalism is still hanging on. There are still many people who stubbornly cling to their own factions and, having a stronger factional consciousness than party spirit, regard their factions as more important than the party. Where factional elements are involved or where factionalism is serious, anarchism and extreme individualism will prevail, unhealthy tendencies will run rampant and the enthusiasm of the masses is repressed.

In units where factionalism is serious, our work often encounters great obstacles, a correct policy often is seriously distorted and interfered with, and reform is often hindered by strange knotty problems. This shows that, in a unit where factionalism has not been totally eliminated, it can hardly have stability and unity and enhance the fighting capacity of the party, and it can hardly smoothly carry out the four modernizations. Is it possible for us to still allow such a situation to continue?

After analyzing the internal and external reasons why some comrades still cannot shake off the shackles of factionalism, the article points out: In studying the "guiding principles," we must keep in mind the realities and examine our own deeds in light of the "guiding principles" so as to heighten our ideological consciousness. Leading cadres, in particular, must set an example. Under all circumstances they must take a clear-cut stand to uphold the party spirit and eliminate factionalism and must not equivocate and drift with the tide.

The article says: To eliminate factionalism it is very important to emphasize maintaining democratic centralism and solidarity and unity in all leading groups. The members of leading groups must stress party spirit, uphold party principles, pay attention to the overall situation and look forward. They must seek accord on matters of principle, tolerate minor differences and learn from, understand and support each other. They must stop those who stubbornly cling to factionalism and use their little tricks to foment discord. As for those who stubbornly cling to factionalism and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, disciplinary action must be taken against them in accordance with provisions of the guiding principles. Such people must not be allowed in leading groups and those already in leading groups must resolutely be replaced.

The WEN HUI BAO commentator's article concludes: Greater attention must be paid to those factional elements still active in certain units which have not thoroughly eliminated the factionalist setup of the gang of four. These people are remnants of the gang of four. Although their number is small, their capacity for maneuver should not be underestimated. All of us Communist Party members must heighten our vigilance and wage resolute struggle against them.

L. 8 Apr 80

0 8

PRC
EAST REGION

WEN HUI BAO ON GORKIY'S OPPOSITION TO DOSTOYEVSKIY'S WORKS

OW052240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

["Text" of WEN HUI BAO 1 April article by Li Guoyi: "Why Did Gorkiy Oppose the Staging of Dostoyevskiy's Works?"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr--XINHUA--Editor's note: As we are discussing the question of social effects of works of literature and art, this WEN HUI BAO article is worth reading. Of course, ours is a socialist country and our great cause is developing with vigor and vitality, basically different from the tsarist Russia of Gorkiy's time. But, it is still helpful today to again look at how seriously the great proletarian writer Gorkiy regarded the effects of literature and art works. (end editor's note)

In 1913, at a time when a new upsurge was emerging in the Russian revolutionary movement, Dostoyevskiy became the rage on the Russian stage. After presenting a theatrical version of "The Brothers Karamazov," Dostoyevskiy's work depicting the dissolute life of the aristocratic-bourgeois society, the Moscow art theater adapted another work, "The Demons," which was "more immoral, sadistic and morbid," into a play and was to present it on the stage. Some other theaters blindly followed suit and adapted such works as "The Idiot" and so forth. The situation was brought to Gorkiy's attention. He published an article in the (?RUSSIAN REVIEW), calling on people of insight in society to protest the staging of Dostoyevskiy's works.

Dostoyevskiy was a famous Russian author of the 19th Century. He was sentenced to death for joining a revolutionary organization. Later, the sentence was changed to banishment to Siberia. He successively published his famous long novels "The Insulted and the Injured," "Crime and Punishment" and so forth. His creative work as a whole had a very complicated contradictory condition, exposing the dark side of Russian society on the one hand but containing negative and reactionary factors on the other. Gorkiy opposed adapting Dostoyevskiy's works for the stage because he felt that the staging "was esthetically questionable and definitely harmful in social effects."

It was then the eve of the outbreak of the world war. Dark clouds again gathered in the skies over Russia, presaging that a revolutionary storm was soon to arrive and that the Russian revolution was faced with a new upsurge. The stormy situation of the times "calls for the close linking of wisdom and will and the arousing to the greatest possible extent of all positive forces in Russia." But on the other hand, the long period of unrest inflicted serious mental wounds on the Russian nation. Just as Gorkiy said, "The people in Russian society have gone through too many shocking tragedies and have become tired, have given up hope and are indifferent. Our enthusiasm in dealing with reality and the problems of life has sunk very low." People were filling their spiritual emptiness with religion and theology and benumbing their souls with vodka. And excessive drinking in turn encouraged hooliganism and aggravated the meanness and pettiness of life and apathy toward the fate of the motherland. Confronting the Russian people at that time "was the tremendous task of internal reorganization not only in a social and political sense, but also in a psychological sense." Yet what appeared on the stage in Moscow at that time were the "morbid and vicious souls" depicted in the works of Dostoyevskiy: Either a landlord feeding his dogs with children, or a ruffian beating his wife to death, or a sordid merchant who raped his fiancée and then had a pack of hoodlums gang rape her on the spot...dramatic images of either "monsters in the revolution" or "bad guys in our own life." This kind of performance was like pouring putrid poison on the world to further poison the already benumbed souls and "help the drowsy social conscience to sleep more soundly." Such bad social effects made Gorkiy realize the seriousness of the problem. He questioned: "Could now be the time to enjoy the abnormalities and ugliness of society?"

He said: "Our country, which has experienced untold sufferings, is going through an extremely miserable period. Although another 'upsurge in morale' is seen, this upsurge must have more numerous, more powerful thoughts and forces united as one than it did 8 years ago." Therefore, he held that under the circumstances, literature and art "must publicize bravery and must have a sound spirit and depict a grand and spectacular cause." Only in this way could literature and art help heal people's spiritual wounds, and be useful in bringing about an upsurge in the revolutionary movement.

From Gorkiy's opposition to the staging of Dostoyevskiy's works we can see Gorkiy's esthetic ideas. Many bourgeois estheticians have failed to resolve the question of the relationship between "the true" and "the beautiful" theoretically or in practice. They often regard "the true" as opposed to "the beautiful." For example, naturalists stress "the true" and divorce themselves from "the beautiful," while those who advocate "art for art's sake" pursue "the beautiful" and turn away from "the true." Gorkiy advocated the unity of "the beautiful" and "the true." He held that artists must "create and polish the truth about people," that is, art should reflect society's true conditions and at the same time give people the positive influence of the beautiful. He said: "Photographing depressive spasms may be useful to medical science, but such things have nothing to do with art." And when Dostoyevskiy's novels are stripped bare on the stage, "they will through and through turn into a kind of nervous spasm." No doubt this was esthetically questionable.

Especially worthy of mentioning is that when Gorkiy opposed the staging of Dostoyevskiy's works, he demonstrated a writer's strong sense of responsibility to society and an earnest attitude of seeking truth from facts. Gorkiy's call protesting the staging of Dostoyevskiy's works evoked strong repercussions from literary and art circles. Quite a number of people wrote articles attacking Gorkiy and some even spread the dirty rumor that "Gorkiy has set up a censorship system." But, in the face of these attacks, Gorkiy was fearless. He wrote articles refuting all kinds of fallacies. He said: "I am not trying to defend myself. I am only pointing out that society has the right to protest the preachings of this or that artist. Society has the right." This showed his strong sense of responsibility to society.

Later on, another writer spread rumors and slanders, saying that if Gorkiy became a department head, he would burn all of Dostoyevskiy's books. To this, Gorkiy sternly answered: "I do not want to be a department head, but I think that I have the responsibility to give a comforting word to this worried, restless writer beforehand: Even if I ever become a department head, I shall not burn books." At that time that writer also loudly declared to world public opinion that he was extremely in love with freedom. Gorkiy asked: "What do you want to free yourself from? Isn't the whole responsibility of a person and citizen that which you want to free yourself from?" It is obvious that Gorkiy, on the one hand, firmly opposed burning books and opposed strangling the creative freedom of writers and, on the other, also stressed the whole responsibility borne by a writer as an individual and as a citizen and reminded writers not to forget their solemn responsibilities.

This episode of Gorkiy's opposition to the staging of Dostoyevskiy's works occurred more than 60 years ago. The situation in Russia at that time was also entirely different from our conditions today. However, Gorkiy's idea of paying attention to the social effects of literature and art, his esthetic viewpoint that called for unity between "the true" and "the beautiful" and the strong sense of responsibility he demonstrated as a writer still give us some enlightenment as to ways to make socialist literary and artistic creations flourish today.

SHANDONG OILFIELD--In January 1979, the Shengli Oilfield in Shandong Province began to use the method for transporting crude oil without first heating it to an elevated temperature. Now this method is being used on 730 wells of the oilfield. The annual saving in natural gas which would otherwise be used for heating purposes is estimated at 77 million cubic meters. This, plus other savings, amounts to some 8.3 million yuan per year. When the method is used on all the oilfields wells, at least 200 million cubic meters of natural gas will be conserved annually. Recently a decision has been made by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry to popularize this method in other oilfields. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 80 SK]

SHANDONG OIL CONSERVATION--The fuel oil supply quota set by the provincial authorities for the first half of 1980 is lower than that of the corresponding period of 1979 by 13.3 percent and the severe spring drought prevailing across the province this year will bring about a centralized oil consumption in spring farming operation. All of this will cause a great shortage in the oil supply. For example, in the second quarter, the whole province needs 450,000 tons of diesel fuel in its farming operation. However, only 350,000 tons can be applied for this farming purpose. With this in mind, responsible comrades of the departments concerned have decided to adopt the following measures in curtailing the provincial oil supply: 1) Supply oil only to consumers responsible for the limited consumption; 2) resolutely follow the principle of insuring a full oil supply for major tasks and curtailing the supply for ordinary purpose; 3) Strictly adhere to the system of fixed-quota supply; and 4) vigorously grasp the work of conserving fuel oil, particularly the work of remodeling machines in an effort to save oil. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Mar 80 SK]

HARVARD DELEGATION IN SHANDONG--The nine-person delegation of the education school of Harvard University visited Shandong University 23-25 March. This delegation had come to China for academic exchanges at the invitation of Zhongshan, Shandong, Shanghai normal and Beijing normal universities. During their stay at Shandong University, the delegation had extensive academic exchanges with the faculty of Shandong University. Both sides also reached a preliminary agreement on exchange of researchers. [Jinan Shandong, Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Mar 80 SK]

SHANDONG MILITARY DISTRICT--Party committee members of the Shandong Military District have set an example in observing the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." Since the promulgation of the "guiding principles," leading comrades of this party committee have met four times to discuss the "guiding principles" in connection with the actual situation of the party committee and study ways to implement them. After study and discussion, they worked out measures in light of the existing problems and made the following decisions: 1) Leading cadres should not expand or rebuild their living quarters; 2) used (?public furniture) should be returned; (Zhao Feng, commander of the military district, returned seven pieces of (?furniture) of his own accord; 3) sedans should be used as little as possible; and 4) there should be no wining and dining or sending gifts with public funds. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 80 SK]

SHANDONG WHEAT PRODUCTION--Jinan, 2 Apr--Shandong Province is laying special emphasis on the 25 million mu high-yield wheat crops during the current drive of field management. These high-yield wheat fields have been built step by step since 1976 in areas best suited to wheat production. Last year, with only a third of the total wheat area, these fields produced more than half of the province's total wheat output. However, because of the drought and low temperatures experienced since last winter, the conditions for the growing seedlings are not as good as last year. In light of this, the provincial CCP committee and people's government recently called on all localities to strengthen management of these high-yield wheat fields in order to insure bumper harvests this summer. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0316 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

GUANGDONG COMMENTARY URGES STEEL INDUSTRY RATIONALIZATION

HK070206 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Apr 80 HK

[Unattributed commentary: "It Is Essential To Continue To Get a Good Grasp of Readjustment"]

[Text] Beijiang and Shaoguan iron and steel plants have merged into a single unified iron and steel enterprise, thus making rational use of their existing equipment, raw material, electric power, investment and manpower. This effectively shows the advantages brought to industrial production by readjustment. When two enterprises merge they can learn from each other's strong points to make up for their deficiencies and raise standards together, and production can then develop at greater speed. Positive results have already been gained from the recent closure, amalgamation or diversion to other production of a number of small iron and steel plants in the province. However, this work has not yet been carried out thoroughly. At present, small iron and steel enterprises in some places lack raw material and have to "cook meals without rice." Some face difficulties in fuel supply and cannot carry out normal production. Some are in a confused state of management and regularly operate at a loss.

It is essential to continue to straighten out and readjust these small iron and steel plants, in order to make better use of the state's limited raw materials, fuel and power. At present, more and more enterprises and departments are seeing the advantages of readjustment, and even people who used to say that readjustment was unnecessary now understand its importance. Practice of the past year has proven that readjustment is certainly not an expedient; it is aimed at insuring that our production and construction can develop faster and better. Based on investigation and study, we should carry out readjustment work in a truth-seeking way to suit the actual conditions. We believe that industrial production in Guangdong will achieve still greater development through readjustment.

HUBEI COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR AID TO POOR PRODUCTION TEAMS

HK040150 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 HK

[Station commentator's article: "Effectively Strengthen Leadership, Help the Backward Production Teams Become Rich as Soon as Possible"]

[Summary] In 1979, the situation in the countryside in Hubei was very good. A bumper agricultural harvest was reaped after many types of natural disasters were overcome. A number of rich communes and brigades have emerged.

"According to statistics for the whole province, the average per capita distribution in 3,800 production teams was 300 yuan and that in 43 production teams was 400 yuan. However, the development has been very uneven. There are still a number of production teams in our province whose average per capita distribution is below 80 yuan. The collective economy in these production teams is weak and the commune members' daily life is more difficult. Their ability to increase reproduction is not sufficient. Regarding these backward production teams, the leadership at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership, adopt effective measures, help them rapidly transform their outlook and enable them to become rich as soon as possible."

The reasons of their backwardness are the following: "1) Poor conditions in production and the inability to resist natural disasters; 2) since they have not fully implemented the principle of taking grain as the key link to insure all-round development and adapting to local conditions and appropriate concentration, their scope of developing production is too limited; 3) their expenses, waste, and production costs are high; and 4) their leadership groups are not strong and lack good managers. Because of this situation, we must pointedly adopt the necessary measures to help backward production teams catch up with rich ones.

"First, we must help them in ideology to establish the lofty ambition to catch up with and surpass the progressives and change their outlook. Second, we must help in production and management and strive to achieve all-round development to tend limited farmland well, increase unit output as high as possible, adapt to local conditions, make full use of local natural resources and effectively develop the diversified economy and industrial and sideline production. Third, we must help them with financial management to persist in running the communes diligently and thriftily and with cost accounting to strictly control expenses and reduce production costs. Fourth, we must grasp the building of production teams leading groups. Fifth, we must provide them with the appropriate material support and educate them in seeking truth from facts to solve practical problems in production. They must rely on themselves and carry out arduous struggle to rapidly change the conditions of production." In short, so long as we sincerely help them, the outlook of the backward production teams is bound to change rapidly.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES EDUCATION OF HUBEI PARTY MEMBERS

HK060606 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 80 HK

[Station commentary by contributing correspondent (Shi Xiangmen): "It Is Necessary To Grasp Education of Party Members as a Major Affair"]

[Excerpts] A current important and urgent task in party building is to strengthen education for party members, bring into full play the vanguard and model roles of party members, and improve and strengthen party leadership. At present, some leading comrades fail to get an effective grasp of educating party members because they lack profound understanding of the importance of strengthening party building, underestimate the gravity of the sabotage caused to the party by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and fail to make a correct and scientific analysis of the party's ideological and organizational situation. Some even fail to grasp education of party members or to promote party work style and discipline. Phenomena of party failure to manage itself still exist. This is extremely harmful and must be rapidly corrected.

We must realize that the party's ideological and organizational situation does not at all suit the heavy task the party shoulders in the four modernizations. There is indeed a problem of education and rectification. The remnant poison of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not yet been completely eliminated in our party. Some people have not yet jumped out of the circle of factionalism. They favor factions, not the party, and are in a state of dissension and discord with the party. Some people fail to respect party discipline, but instead go their own way, failing to seriously implement the party's line, principles and policies. Some have discarded the lofty quality of communists in being the first to suffer and the last to enjoy comforts; they hanker for a comfortable life, seek private interests, pursue privileges and so on. All these things seriously affect the party's fighting strength and damage the party's prestige among the masses.

We must also realize that nearly half the party members in Hubei joined during the Great Cultural Revolution. Although the great majority of them are good, they do not understand party history or basic knowledge about the party. All these things show that it is essential to strengthen education for party members.

The cause of building socialist modernization in our country must gain decisive victory in the 1980's. This is the focus of work arranged by the party Central Committee. The key to whether this demand can be met lies in upholding and improving party leadership. We have to rely on the common efforts of all party members to fulfill this great task. At present there is a problem of whether new party members are up to standard or not, and this problem also exists among old party members. Unless education is carried out, it is difficult to enhance the party's fighting strength and to strengthen and improve party leadership. Hence, it is essential to step up education for all party members in order to fulfill the great historical mission our party shoulders.

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK031329 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Apr 80 HK

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its third plenary session in Chengdu from 26 to 28 March. Those attending were provincial people's congress Standing Committee Chairman Du Xinyuan and Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Tong Shaosheng, Li Zhongyi, Gu Zhibia, Pei Changhui, Wu Jinghua, Ma Shitu and Liu Yunbo. Observers at the meeting were Vice Provincial Governor He Haoju, provincial higher people's court President Zhang Ziyang and provincial people's procuratorate Deputy Chief Procurator (Liu Youdong). Chairman Du Xinyuan presided and spoke.

At the session, the Standing Committee members listened to the introduction of the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. They expressed their total support for all resolutions adopted by the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee. They unanimously held: "The current task facing the people of all nationalities throughout our province is to study the documents of the fifth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee well and to profoundly understand and seriously implement them. We must link study of the documents, the study of Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks. Through study, we must unify the thinking of all people throughout the province on the basis of the spirit of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee to make it become the great impetus to push forward all items of work. We must mobilize and organize all people throughout the province to unite more closely around the party Central Committee. Under the leadership of the party CCP committee, we must work hard with one heart and one mind and score outstanding achievements in the course of the four modernizations to greet the holding of the 12th party congress."

The participants in the session listened to and discussed the resolutions on fulfilling the province's 1979 plan for the national economy and on the 1980 draft plan for the national economy. They also listened to and discussed the resolutions on the province's 1979 financial statement and on the 1980 draft budget. Despite various natural disasters in some areas, the province still reaped a good agricultural harvest last year. Output of grain last year was 2.9 percent more than in the preceding year. Except for cotton and groundnuts, output of the main industrial crops increased comparatively greatly. Having overcome the difficulties caused by insufficient raw materials, fuel and power and by-products lying idle, the industry front has constantly increased production. On the basis of an improvement in the quality of the products, the total value of the province's industrial output last year was 11.2 percent more than in the preceding year. The province overfulfilled its quota for revenue last year.

The session held: "All fronts must adhere to party leadership and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. We must carry forward the spirit of building an enterprise through arduous efforts, continue to seriously implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national increase production and practice economy to insure fulfillment and overfulfillment of the whole province's current annual plan for the national economy."

In conclusion, the session unanimously adopted the resolutions on the province's 1979 plan for the national economy, the 1980 draft plan for the national economy, the 1979 financial statement and the 1980 draft budget. The session also adopted the resolutions on the establishment of the provincial election committee and on the namelist of the committee members.

On the motion of provincial Governor Lu Dadong, it was decided that (Liu Xing) would be appointed a vice provincial governor. In accordance with the organic law of local people's congresses and government at all levels, all committees, bureaus and offices of the former provincial revolutionary committee would be changed to committees, bureaus and offices of the provincial people's government and nine bureaus would be changed to departments. The session also adopted the lists of names of appointments proposed by the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate.

On 28 March 1980, the third plenary session of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee adopted the resolutions on the fulfillment of the 1979 plan for the national economy, the 1980 draft plan for the national economy, the 1979 financial statement and the 1980 draft budget. The participants in the session listened to and discussed the report made by provincial planning committee Vice Chairman (Xin Wen) on fulfilling the 1979 plan and on the 1980 draft plan for the national economy. They also listened to and discussed the report made by provincial finance bureau Director (Tian Jiyun) on the 1979 financial statement and on the 1980 draft budget. The session approved these two reports.

The session held: "The situation regarding the fulfillment of our province's 1979 plan for the national economy and the financial statement was good. Outstanding results have been achieved in economic readjustment. The national economy has continued to develop steadily." The session also held: "The province's 1980 draft plan for the national economy and the draft budget further implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy and attach importance to the proportional relations between the readjustment of accumulation and consumption and between agriculture and light and heavy industries." The session went on to say: "1980 is a crucial year for readjusting the national economy. To fulfill the demands put forward in these two reports is of the utmost significance for accomplishing our province's 3-year readjustment tasks and making a good job of fighting the first battle toward achieving the four socialist modernizations."

The session called for: "People of all nationalities throughout the province must work with one heart and one mind, unite and concentrate their efforts on promoting production and income, practicing economy and achieving economic results. They must liven up and promote economic work. They must struggle hard to completely fulfill and overfulfill the 1980 plan for the national economy and act in accordance with the financial budget. They must greet the 12th party congress with outstanding achievements."

On 28 March 1980, the third plenary session of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee adopted the resolutions on the establishment of the provincial election committee and on the list of names of the committee members. Du Xinyuan has been appointed chairman of the provincial election committee; Li Zhongyi, Wu Jinghua, Qiao Zhimin and Liu Yunbo have been appointed vice chairmen; (Kong-sa-yi-duo), (Liu Youdong), (Yuan Mingyun), (Sun Zhifu), (Wong Aiyuan), (Wu Xuede), (Zhang Jigong), (Shan Jizhu), (Kao Yunwu), (Ye Dejiu), (Liang Hongyu), (Huang Wenruo), (Hui Zhanrong), (Ma Winxiu), (Gou Zuoqian), (Lai Shikui), (Xue Yiping) and (Dai Keli) have been appointed committee members. (Zhang Jigong) has been appointed concurrent acting director of the office of the provincial election committee.

The same day, the third plenary session also adopted resolutions on the appointments of the provincial people's government and the provincial higher people's court. On the motion of provincial Governor Lu Dadong, (Liu Xing) has been appointed a vice provincial governor and (Zhang Guanghua), (Li Danqun), (Wei Bin) and (Yuan Lingyun) have been appointed deputy presidents of the provincial higher people's court.

Main Economic Tasks

HK050279 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Apr 80 HK

[Text] The recent third plenary session of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee called on people of all nationalities throughout the province to continue seriously implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, put the stress on production, revenue, thrift and economic results, enliven the national economy and insure the overall fulfillment and overfulfillment of the provincial plans for the national economy this year.

In 1979, our province did a great deal of work in readjusting the economy and scored notable results. Provincial grain production increased by over 2 billion jin compared with 1978, and total production amounted to 64 billion jin. Oil crop production increased by 11.4 percent, sugarcane by 17.5 percent, cocoons by 45.5 percent, and pigs by 16 percent. The average distributed collective income of every peasant throughout the province increased by 10 yuan. Production on the industry front has been steadily increasing. The province's total industrial production value amounted to 23.8 billion yuan, an increase of 11.2 percent compared with 1978.

Last year, the experimental work on expanding self-determination rights of 100 industrial and communication enterprises throughout the province gained initial experience. Among them, the total industrial production value of 84 local enterprises increased by 14.7 percent compared with 1978, profits increased by 33 percent, and profits turned over to higher authorities increased by 19 percent. All of these figures were higher than the average increase rate of local industries and enterprises in the province. Experimental work on expanding self-determination rights of 40 commercial enterprises also gained good results. The province balanced its financial revenues and expenditures last year, while procurement and sales of commodities and foreign trade showed comparatively great increases. Last year, the province arranged some 500,000 unemployed urban people in the province to work in enterprises under ownership by the whole people or collectively owned. Last year, the province started construction of some 7 million square meters of workers' housing, and the area of construction completed was some 4 million square meters, an increase of 100 percent compared with 1978.

Science and technology, culture and education, public health, sports, planned parenthood and environmental protection also did a great deal of work last year and scored new results.

This is the second year in the 3 years' readjustment of the national economy and is a key year. The planning arrangements and implementation this year are of very great significance for victoriously fulfilling the task of readjusting the national economy and fighting well the first battle for the four modernizations. The province's guiding ideology in arranging the plans of the national economy this year is to proceed from reality and link demands and possibilities. We must try every possible means to do a good job of everything which can be achieved under the existing conditions; we must not force the accomplishment of things that really cannot be achieved; we must set a practical speed of development, and strive to arrange the plans in a more flexible way, allowing for some leeway. We must provide more opportunities for production, more sources of revenue, firmly grasp practicing economy and work hard to promote industrial and agricultural production and promote financial revenue, based on the present foundation. We must pay attention to economic effects and regard them as the major criteria for judging all economic activities.

The main tasks in our province's development of the national economy are to strive for a steady and sustained increase in agriculture, a relatively fast development in light and textile industries, an easing of the shortage of energy supply, a large improvement in efficient use of investments in capital construction, a large increase in foreign trade and exports, and new improvements in the living standards of people in the urban and rural areas.

The draft provincial plan for the national economy in 1980 has demanded that the grain production of state farms and of the collective economy of communes and brigades throughout the province increase by 3.2 percent compared with last year, cotton production increase by 29.5 percent, oil crop production by 10.9 percent, sugarcane production by 13.5 percent, the number of pigs sold by 10 percent, and the total industrial production value by 8 percent, including a 10.5 percent increase in the production value of light and textile industries. It is necessary to further reduce the scale of capital construction and shorten the capital construction front. The investment in agriculture, scientific research, culture and education and public health departments should account for a higher proportion of total local investment. There should be an increase in investment in commerce, trade, and urban construction. Total value of retail sales in society should rise by 10 percent. Total value of procurement of products for export and foreign trade should increase by 15.5 percent.

To fulfill the demands of the plans for developing the province's national economy this year, it is necessary to concentrate forces to grasp the following tasks: 1) Continue to strengthen agriculture, production; 2) take effective steps and concentrate a certain amount of finance and materials to speed up the development of the light and textile industries; 3) put the work of producing and saving energy in an important place on the agenda and take effective actions to ease the shortage of energy supply; 4) vigorously organize financial revenues and do well in economizing expenditures; this is an important task in this year's national economic plan, and it must be grasped well; 5) vigorously develop foreign trade, increase income from abroad, and make good and bold use of medium and short-term foreign currency loans; 6) it is imperative to solve the problem of overstretched capital construction front, go all out to improve the efficient use of investments, and concentrate efforts on projects which can be finished and put into operation in the current year; and 7) take steps in accordance with actual possibilities to solve the problems concerning the people's daily life. It is necessary to strengthen price control and resolutely maintain market price stability. It is necessary to do well in arranging jobs for urban people awaiting employment and further do a good job of planned parenthood work.

In accordance with the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, so long as we continue to make efforts to grasp the key points, do our work in a thoroughly sound way, and seriously solve problems in implementation, the province will certainly be able to victoriously fulfill its 1980 economic plan.

1980 Draft Budget

HK050736 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Apr 80 HK

[Excerpts] The recent third plenary session of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress called on the people of the province to work together, unite, do their work in a thoroughly sound way, and strive to fulfill the province's 1980 draft budget.

Last year's total financial revenue was 18.8 percent higher than in 1978 and overfulfilled the plan. Financial expenditure basically met the investment needs of developing production and fulfilling all tasks. The budget was balanced, and there was also a small surplus.

The province's draft budget for this year provides for an increased revenue of about 18 percent over last year, while expenditure should be close to last year's levels. Whether or not the budget is fulfilled this year and the budget is balanced, with a small surplus, is of major importance for developing the province's production and construction and will also have a very great effect on the reform of the economic system. To insure the fulfillment of this year's draft budget, all areas and units must closely cooperate, increase production and practice economy, increase revenue and save expenditure, and strive to make a success of the following tasks: Work hard to increase production and income; seriously do a good job of readjustment and consolidation in the enterprises; strictly control measures which reduce revenues and increase expenditures; do well in controlling and economizing expenditures; improve the effective use of investment; and strictly observe financial and economic discipline.

YUNNAN WATER CONSERVANCY BUREAU EXAMINES DROUGHT SITUATION

HK071045 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 April 80 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial Water Conservancy Bureau recently held a conference in Mile County on the province's water conservancy administrative work. The conference examined the situation in administering water conservancy projects over the past year and summed up and exchanged experiences in water conservancy administration. The conference looked into and worked out the measures and methods to strengthen water conservancy administration, carry out multipurpose use and give full play to the role of the water conservancy projects. Meanwhile, the conference discussed and looked into the problems of water for use in spring farming, prevention of floods and water storage.

By summing up and exchanging advanced experiences, the participants came to see: "Strengthening water conservancy administration and carrying out multipurpose use are good methods for tapping water conservancy resources and are effective measures to change the outlook of water conservancy administrative work and speed up water conservancy development."

The conference demanded: "While strengthening water conservancy administration, guaranteeing the safety of the projects and giving full play to the role of the projects, departments and units in charge of water conservancy work in all places must fully utilize the resources of water and soil, tap the potentials of equipment and technology, take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to carry out multipurpose use, develop production, increase income, serve agricultural production still better and contribute toward the water conservancy development."

The conference held that, since the beginning of last winter, there has been little rain over a fairly large area of the province and the drought situation is serious. According to the weather forecasts, the rainfall this May and June will be less than in previous years. Although the amount of water stored in the whole province is some 160 million cubic meters more than in 1978, the amount of water stored in the prefectures is uneven. Some water conservancy projects have not been properly handled. The conference demanded that it is essential to use water sparingly, do everything possible to find water sources, fully utilize the electromechanical drainage and irrigation equipment, use artificial rainfall in some counties where the drought situation is serious and do well in preventing floods and storing water.

I. 8 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

LIN HUIJIA SPEAKS AT BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW080137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1642 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr--The recently held fourth session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress, in a spirit of advancing amid economic readjustment, examined and approved the municipality's 1980 economic plan and budget.

This year's economic plan stipulates that the growth of industrial production must rely mainly on tapping the potentials of existing enterprises and on conserving fuel and raw materials; that efforts must be made to bring about an annual industrial growth rate of over 8 percent and a growth rate of over 12 percent for the light and textile industries; that in agriculture efforts must be made to overcome droughts and low temperatures so as to strive for an all-round development of grain, vegetables as well as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery; that in urban construction continued emphasis must be placed on housing projects and municipal works and efforts made to increase the floor space of completed housing projects by 30 percent over last year; and that since the financial appropriations for various localities have been increased, efforts must be made to bring about fairly substantial progress in education, health, scientific and other types of work.

At the session Beijing Mayor Lin Huijia said that in carrying out Beijing Municipality's work, the central task of economic construction must be grasped firmly. All trades and professions should give priority to and serve this central task. Only by promoting economic construction can Beijing Municipality's housing, employment, environmental pollution and other problems be gradually solved.

This session also examined and approved the 1979 final accounts of the municipality. The session noted that the municipality's 1979 economic plan and budget had been implemented well; that relatively marked achievements had been made on its scientific, technological, cultural, educational, health, sports and other fronts; and that the people's living standards had improved.

More than 1,000 delegates attended this session. It mainly discussed the issue of further promoting economic construction in the capital. The session called on all people throughout the city to firmly implement the party's line, policies and principles, to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, to launch an extensive movement to increase production and practice economy and to strive to accelerate the construction for the municipality's four modernizations. The session ended on 4 April.

All delegates to the third session of the Fifth Beijing Municipal OPCC Committee, which ended on 5 April, attended the session of the municipal people's congress as observers.

BEIJING'S FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT SETS RECORD

OW071435 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)--Beijing's industrial departments set an all-time record with a total output value of 5,550 million yuan in the first quarter of this year, reports the BEIJING DAILY today. This was 13.1 percent more than in the same period of last year, the paper says.

I. 8 Apr 80

R 2

PRC
NORTH REGION

The growth rate of the light industry continued to exceed that of the heavy industry. With an increase of 26 per cent over that of the first quarter of last year, light industry represented 38.8 per cent of the city's total industrial output as against 34.8 per cent for the corresponding period of 1979.

Durable consumer goods which used to be in short supply in the market increased by a wide margin: television sets by 44.8 per cent, transistor radios by 58 per cent, sewing machines by 34 per cent and wrist watches by 22.4 per cent. Large numbers of new products have been put on the market. The total profit turned over to the state by state-owned enterprises under the city's 15 industrial bureaus in the first quarter was 636 million yuan, 23 per cent more than in the same period last year.

'BANNED' POLITICAL ESSAYS REPUBLISHED IN NEI MONGGOL

SK050526 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Comrade (Li Xin's) collection of political essays, "Platitudes" [Lao Sheng Chang Tan], after a 10-year ban, was recently republished by the Nei Monggol People's Publishing House.

"Platitudes" is composed of 76 essays. Most of them concern the major issues regarding the situation, work and daily life of the period from 1961 to August 1963. In the essays the author vividly and in concrete terms expounds the ways of thinking and work method which our party has consistently advocated. The important characteristic of his thought is to oppose idealism and metaphysics and promote materialist dialectics and historical materialism.

After being published in 1964, the book had played a militant role in publicizing the party's ideology and theory and had a good influence on the readers. Afterwards, the book was criticized and attacked as a so-called "poisonous weed" following the style of "Evening Talks at Yanshan" [Yan Shan Ye Hua]. Now in view of the readers' demands, the book has been republished and, in its second edition, the author has added 19 other essays he wrote later as a sequel of the original work. Comrade Lu Dingyi wrote a foreword specially for the second edition.

FIRST SECRETARY ZHOU HUI ATTENDS CEMETERY INAUGURATION

SK050531 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpt] According to our reporters (Chen Yanxu) and (Wei Rongji), on the morning of the Qingming Festival, 4 April, more than 5,000 persons including representatives of the families of revolutionary martyrs, masses of different nationalities and circles and commanders and fighters of the army gathered at the newly built Daqingshan Revolutionary Cemetery and solemnly held an inauguration ceremony for the cemetery and an ash-burial service for revolutionary martyrs.

Attending the inauguration ceremony and the ash-burial service were responsible persons of the regional party committee, people's government and the Nei Monggol Regional Military District including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Yun Shiyang, Jie-er-ge-le, (Li Wen), Huang Hou, Bu He, Han Feng, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Chen Bingyu, (Yun Yili), (Wang Liangtai), (Bai Yun), (Bao Shengbiao), (Liu Qingxiao), (Wu Ping), and (Chang Lin); responsible persons of the Hohhot municipal party committee, people's congress, people's government and garrison district including (Dong Yimin), (Yun Zhian), (Bai Zhen), (Liang Jichuan), (Yu Shuxian), (Li Feng), (Ma Ming), (Yu Xianrong), (He Xing), (Li Wenchang), (Zhang Changgong), (Lin Wu), (Guo Jianting), (Qu Wenyue), (Wang Zhongrui) and (Bai Fulin); and responsible persons of the regional and Hohhot municipal CPPCC committees including Peng Sike, We Daping, Wang Jiangong and (Niu Dianmiao).

Leading party, government and army organs in the region and Hohhot Municipality presented wreaths. Others presenting wreaths were the regional and the Hohhot municipal CPPCC committees, various departments, committees, offices and bureaus, various mass organizations, units in Hohhot subordinate to the departments of the party Central Committee and some universities, middle and primary schools. Bu He, first secretary of the Hohhot municipal party committee and mayor of Hohhot Municipality, presided over at the inauguration ceremony and ash-burial service. Yun Shiyang, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a memorial speech.

The speech states: The establishment of the Daqingshan Revolutionary Cemetery shows the deep grief of the party and government over revolutionary martyrs and former revolutionary comrades. It also shows the common sentiments of the people of all nationalities. Now the cemetery has been completed and the ashes of revolutionary martyrs has been properly placed to rest. This cemetery will become a place where we can cherish the memory of our revolutionary martyrs, commemorate our comrades, give expression to our grief and conduct education in revolutionary traditions. The speech states: To mourn for the revolutionary martyrs today, we should inherit their unfulfilled wishes, adhere to the political line of the party, work hard with one heart and one mind and struggle to achieve the grand cause of the four modernizations.

SHANXI RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON UPHOLDING 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

HK040219 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Mar 80 HK

[SHANXI RIBAO 31 March commentator's article: "Link With Reality, Study the 'Guiding Principles' Well"]

[Excerpts] In the past few days, the party organizations and party members at all levels have actively responded to the call of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and are seriously studying the "guiding principles." Some of them have already examined themselves in the light of the concrete stipulations. The masses inside and outside the party have generally said: Now that we have the "guiding principles," we can do a good job of correcting the party's work style and discipline can be easily rectified. The party's fighting strength can be further strengthened. The promulgation and implementation of the "guiding principles" is bound to have a widespread and profound influence on the strengthening of party building and our socialist cause.

In implementing the "guiding principles," it is necessary to first link with reality, study the "guiding principles" well and profoundly understand their true spiritual nature. This demands that the party organizations at all levels and every Communist Party member examine their words and actions in the light of the stipulations of the "guiding principles," launch criticism and self-criticism, carry forward their achievements and correct their weaknesses.

We must not regard the "guiding principles" as spotlights, shining only on others but not on ourselves. We must not just support the "guiding principle," with words and then ignore them in our actions. To study the "guiding principles" in connection with reality, the leading cadres must set themselves as examples and move ahead. Since the responsibility they shoulder and the positions they hold are important, the leading cadres must first do a good job in their own party work style before they can contribute themselves still better to the cause of the party, lead and influence party members and obtain the qualifications of supervision and checking up on other party members. If our own party work style is incorrect, our hands and feet are not clean and we cannot take the lead to check up and correct, how can we talk about the others? What will be the result of this talk?

I. 8 Apr 80

R 4

PRC
NORTH REGION

In the past years, an extremely small number of leading cadres were affected by evil nonproletarian ideology and an evil work style as well as by subjectivism, bureaucracy, factionalism, unscrupulous use of their official authority and engaging in privileges. This had a very bad influence on people. If one is not determined to correct his own mistakes, he will lose his qualifications for continuing to be responsible for leadership work. This is not an exaggeration just to frighten people, but a solemn truth in reality.

To link with reality and study the "guiding principles" well is to put party discipline on a serious basis. In the course of studying and implementing the "guiding principles," we must use the method of criticism and self-criticism and warmly help the party members get rid of the dust on them. Party discipline is the guarantee for persisting in the party's proletarian nature and the party's centralism and unifying and enhancing the party's fighting strength. We are not for punitiveness. However, those who still ignore party discipline and state law, ride roughshod over others, violate the law and refuse to repent must be seriously disciplined. Practice has proven that putting party discipline in a serious basis is an important way of educating party members.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS MODEL WORKER AWARDS RALLY

SK071250 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 5 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] The 1979 Tianjin model worker awards rally was held on 5 April at the municipal people's gymnasium. The awards rally of model workers and advanced enterprises will give great honor to those who, full of pride and enthusiasm, have worked wholeheartedly for the cause of socialist construction and have made great contributions in this regard. It will also mobilize and encourage the people throughout the municipality to further concentrate their efforts on the four modernizations. It is a very joyous event for the people throughout the municipality.

Attending the rally were leading comrades of the municipal party and revolutionary committees including Chen Weida, Zhang Huaisan, Liu Gang, Wang Yifu, Feng Qin, Zhang Fuheng, Li Yanwu, Wang Enhui, Du Xinbo, Hao Tianyi, Yang Huijie and Bai Hua, responsible persons of various districts, counties, bureaus, companies, large plants, enterprises and establishments; and representatives of veteran model workers, aged workers, engineers and technicians. Congregation sites were at Tanggu, Hangu and Dagang districts, four suburban areas and five counties. Comrades attending the rally totaled 20,000.

At 0830 hours, Hao Tianyi, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. (Huang Shuyou), vice chairman of the municipal council of trade unions, reported the results of the appraisal of model workers.

Amid loud applause, Comrade Zhang Huaisan, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, delivered a speech at the rally.

I. 8 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO SPEAKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON ELECTIONS

SK041357 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, prior to the opening of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC, the provincial party committee invited persons of various democratic parties and non-party personages to a symposium to conduct democratic consultation over the issue of the persons to be elected to the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the leading organs of the provincial CPPCC committee and to the positions of president of the provincial higher people's court and chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

Attending the symposium were Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke and Song Jiehan, secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Song Renyuan and (Zhao Tianye), Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee. They had cordial talks and earnestly consulted with the responsible persons of various democratic parties and nonparty personages including Xu Shouxian, Zhang Dexin, Cheng Shengsan, (Guan Mengxue), (Miao Zhuxian), (Zhang Xunli), and (Zheng Yuelun).

Comrade Wang Enmao gave a speech at the symposium. He said: According to the stipulations on the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's government of the PRC adopted at the second session of the Fifth NPC, the provincial people's congress will establish a Standing Committee and the provincial revolutionary committee will be changed into the provincial people's government. Chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, governor and vice governors of the provincial people's government and president of the provincial higher people's court and chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate will be elected at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress. A chairman and additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee will be elected at the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC. In view of the issue of who are the proper persons to be elected to the leading organs, an initial namelist of candidates has been prepared. It is supposed to be submitted to the aforementioned two sessions for consultation after being discussed and approved at this symposium. It is also a basis on which the elections at the two sessions will be held.

Comrade Song Renyuan introduced the candidates on the namelist and gave some explanations regarding it.

The participants, including those from various democratic parties and nonparty personages, conscientiously discussed the namelist of the candidates for the Standing Committee of the people's congress, the people's government and the leading organs of the CPPCC committee. They said that democratic consultation is one of the party's fine traditions, that it was undermined in the past and has been restored as a glorious tradition now, and that for persons outside the party to be asked to participate in democratic consultation regarding the major political event in the province reflects the party's trust in them.

They held that the namelist has given careful consideration to all aspects, including parties, circles, nationalities and women's reserved seats. They unanimously approved the namelist, saying that they believe these comrades are capable of doing leading work and certainly will shoulder their heavy responsibility in carrying out socialist modernization in our province.

FIFTH JILIN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES

Submission of Budget Report

SK041407 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial financial bureau submitted a report on the final provincial accounts for 1979 and the draft provincial budget for 1980 to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress for the deputies to examine and approve.

The report pointed out that the 1978 provincial revenues totaled 1,749,670,000 yuan and showed a 31.6 percent rise above the preceding year if calculated in terms of comparable items. The 1978 revenues surpassed the target budgeted by the state and exceeded the highest record in the past. The 1978 expenditures totaled 1,689,150,000 yuan, up by 24.2 percent compared with the preceding year. The balance of revenue and expenditures left a surplus of 340,750,000 yuan. [figures as heard] This is the highest surplus figure on record for any year.

The 1979 provincial revenues totaled 1,903,440,000 yuan, or an increase of 12.2 percent over 1978. Expenditures for 1979 totaled 1,856,120,000 yuan, exceeding the actual 1978 expenditures by 9.9 percent. Revenues and expenditures left a year-end surplus of 178,510,000 yuan. [figures as heard]

According to the budget, the 1980 percent higher revenues will be 1,350,230,000 yuan [as heard] and will be 15.2 percent higher than last year if calculated in terms of comparable items. The 1980 expenditures of the province will be 1,467,190,000 yuan, down by 21 percent compared with last year. Allocations which have been reduced in amount are mainly those for capital construction. Calculated in terms of comparable items, allocations for supporting agriculture and for culture, education, public health and science undertakings all have been increased in varying degrees.

The report pointed out that 1980 is an important year for the readjustment of the national economy by implementing the eight-character policy. The task before the financial departments is to further tap potentials for new revenue sources so as to boost income while making all-out efforts to readjust and consolidate the various enterprises and to develop production. In conjunction with the readjustment of the economy, the financial departments should make reasonable plans for spending money with a view to strengthening agriculture, light industry, textile industry, and such weak links as coal, electric power, oil, transportation and building materials.

They should pay attention to promoting culture, education, public health and science undertakings and improving the people's living standard step by step. In addition, they should further strengthen financial management, adhere to the principle of keeping expenditures within the limits of income and see to it that revenues and expenditures are in balance.

1980 Economic Plan

SK041415 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial planning commission submitted a report elaborating on a draft economic plan for 1980 to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress for examination and approval.

The report stated that in 1980 we should concentrate our efforts on agriculture and try to bring about a new all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. While the state has set the target of our total grain and soybean output at 18 billion jin, our actual plan is to produce 19 billion jin-- that is, 10 percent more than last year.

With regard to industry, we should speed up the development of light industry so that it will develop faster than any other sectors of our industry. While the state plan demands a 6 percent increase in the gross value of industrial production, we should try to make an 8 percent increase. As for the value of light industry production, while the state plan sets an 8 percent growth target, we should try to achieve a growth rate of 10 percent. In heavy industry, while developing the production of iron and steel, cement, lumber, machinery and chemicals, it is imperative to pay attention to the development of the energy industry and to the management and use of energy.

Further efforts should be made to curtail capital construction, to increase the commodity supply on the market, to expand foreign trade and to do a good job in introducing technology and importing equipment from abroad. In addition, we should strive to promote such undertakings as science and technology, culture and education, public health, broadcasting, publishing and athletics. On the basis of development of production, we should see to it that the people's income continues to go up in both urban and rural areas. In the meantime, the natural population growth rate in our province should be lowered to less than 0.9 percent.

It is necessary to strengthen the party leadership over economic work and to grasp it firmly as an important link. All localities, departments and enterprises should mobilize the masses thoroughly to explore and exploit various natural resources and make full use of their present capabilities to open up new ways for developing production. They should take the initiative to look into every possibility to promote production and offer satisfactory services and do their utmost to fulfill and then over-fulfill this year's economic plan.

Lists of Candidates

SK050553 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the Presidium for the second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress held its second plenary session on the evening of 2 April. All leaders and deputy leaders of various delegations attended the session as observers. Comrade Wang Enmao presided over the session. Bringing democracy into full play and holding deep deliberations, the session adopted the namelists of candidates for the chairman, vice chairmen and committee members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress, the governor and vice governors of the provincial people's government, the president of the provincial higher people's court and the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. A method for holding elections was also discussed and adopted at the session. These namelists will be submitted to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress to be discussed by all deputies.

Yu Ke Report

SK051240 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] In his report on the work of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee delivered at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Comrade Yu Ke pointed out: Beginning this year, we will change the local revolutionary committees at various levels into local people's governments at various levels. Local people's governments at various levels are the executive organs of the local people's congress at various levels and also the local organs of state administration at various levels.

With the rapid development of the national economy, it is expected that governments at various levels will be charged with an increasingly heavy task of economic construction. For this reason, it is necessary to exert ourselves to strengthen and improve government work and give full play to the functions of people's government at various levels in the development of the four modernizations.

He said: It is necessary to strengthen the governments at various levels ideologically. At present, the most important thing for us to do to achieve this goal is to establish a correct ideological line. Cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and mastering Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system completely and correctly. They must firmly cultivate an ideology of attaching primary importance to practice and be willing to go deep into the grassroots and be bold in putting things into practice. They must be capable of conducting studies and investigations and be bold in blazing new trails in order to solve the crucial problems that crop up in the course of the four modernizations and expedite work effectively. They must carry out steadfastly the general line for the new period and fulfill their task for the four modernizations in an exemplary manner.

It is also necessary to strengthen governments at all levels organizationally. As matters now stand, government organs at all levels in our province all have in varying degrees such problems as overstaffing, overlapping administrative structures and decisionmaking authority, imperfect systems, low efficiency, lack of professional cadres, members of leading groups who are aged and weak, and what not. This is certainly unfavorable to the four modernizations. For this reason, we must, under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels, exert genuine efforts to overhaul government organs in accordance with the organic law, and, on the basis of thorough investigations and studies, simplify administrative structure, strictly control the staff and resolutely eliminate the practice of red tape and excessive routine matters and meetings. We must strive to achieve the following five watchwords: simplification, unison, efficiency, frugality and antibureaucracy.

Comrade Yu Ke said: It is necessary to improve the work style of governments at all levels. We should vigorously promote the selfless spirit of dedicating all for the four modernizations through hard work, assiduous study and improved work efficiency. We should advocate the work method of "from the masses, to the masses," of going deep into the grassroots to conduct investigation and study and encourage criticism and self-criticism. We should carry forward the revolutionary work style of not covering up faults and mistakes in work, not shirking responsibility and not holding back unpleasant information. We should foster a new ethics regarding it a virtue to uphold principles, to take the interests of the whole into account, to make allowances for and support each other. We should persist in participating in labor, maintain close ties with laboring people and concern ourselves with their welfare.

Higher People's Court Report

SK051358 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court submitted a report to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress, in which it stated: Since the first session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress in December 1977, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have done a great deal of work. A new situation on the juridical front has taken shape. As of the end of December 1979, the people's courts throughout the province conducted first trials or passed sentences in more than 11,500 criminal cases and in more than 640 criminal cases which were appealed to higher level, thus effectively dealing blows at enemies, punishing criminals and protecting the people.

Since the beginning of 1980, the number of criminal activities has been gradually reduced and the situation of good social order has begun to take a turn for the better. The people's courts at all levels throughout the province have also passed sentence in more than 16,900 civil cases or have dealt with these cases through mediation, thus safeguarding the legitimate rights of citizens and promoting stability and unity. In the meantime, the people's courts have initially developed juridical work on economic cases concentrating on major tasks, have handled letters from the people and have received visits from the people.

As of the end of 1979, these people's courts throughout the province reexamined more than 34,200 various criminal cases on which sentences had been passed during the Great Cultural Revolution, which amount to 98.1 percent of the total number of criminal cases which should be reexamined. The verdicts of more than 4,000 falsely charged and trumped-up cases were reversed or corrected. In addition, the people's courts also reexamined and dealt with more than 5,000 criminal cases on which sentences had been passed before the Great Cultural Revolution. The verdicts of more than 1,300 cases which were found false, incorrect and trumped-up were reversed and corrected, thus bringing about the settlement of a large number of problems left over from the past.

The report stated: The fundamental task for a people's court is to safeguard socialist democracy and legal system, to deal blows at enemies, to punish criminals, to protect the people, to promote stability and unity, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to serve the program of the four modernizations by conducting trials on criminal and other cases. To this end, we should do a good job in fulfilling the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to be good at and make full use of the weapon of law so as to resolutely deal blows at active criminal activities and to maintain social order successfully.
2. Firm efforts should be made to reexamine and correct the cases which have been involved in the case of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and which have been fabricated and have been wrongly charged.
3. It is necessary to actively develop the administration of justice on economic cases so as to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.
4. It is necessary to strengthen the administration of justice on civil cases and the work of the people's mediation committee so as to correctly deal with disputes within the ranks of the people.
5. It is necessary to enthusiastically implement and enforce the criminal law and the law of criminal cases.

6. Further efforts should be made to strengthen the consolidation and development of the contingent of juridical personnel.

People's Procuratorate Report

SK070336 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate submitted a work report to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress for the deputies to examine and approve.

The report pointed out: Since July 1979, the rebuilding of people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the province has been successively completed. This represents the major important measure for strengthening the socialist legal system and fully manifests the will and desire of the broad masses of the people throughout the province. This has been warmly supported by the people of various nationalities throughout the province.

The work report stated: In spite of the lack of personnel and inadequate conditions in 1979, the people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the province, while vigorously grasping the building of the people's procuratorate, actively developed the procuratorial work with special attention to certain aspects of the work, thus bringing about progress both in building the people's procuratorial organs and in carrying out various procuratorial tasks.

The achievements scored by the procuratorial front are as follows:

1. A good job has been done to assign and transfer cadres to the procuratorial organs, to build up organs and to organizationally strengthen the building of procuratorial organs. As of the end of 1979, party committees and government at all levels assigned and transferred more than 1,700 cadres to the procuratorial organs who made up the initial contingent of procuratorial personnel.
2. Overall responsibility has been undertaken to examine and sanction arrests and to examine the feasibility prosecutions. Supervisory work has been carried out on investigations and trials with special emphasis on certain cases.
3. The people's procuratorates at all levels have taken the initial step to develop the procuratorial work on laws and discipline and on economic work and to strengthen struggle against violation of law and discipline, while strengthening struggle against counterrevolutionaries and other criminal elements.
4. Active efforts have been made to carry out the review of reforming criminals through labor and of the situation in houses of detention and prisons and to take part in reexamining and reversing the verdict of wrongly charged or trumped-up cases.
5. A great deal of work on handling letters from the people and receiving the people's visits has been done. Last year, the people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the province handled more than 10,200 letters from the people and received more than 3,500 visits by the people.

The report stated: The people's procuratorial organ is one of the powerful forces in enforcing laws and is greatly responsible for safeguarding the unified enforcement of the state laws, the political situation of stability and unity, and the realization of the four modernizations.

To this end, resolute efforts should be made to create a situation in which laws are observed, abided by and strictly enforced and in which the violation of laws must be dealt with without fail in order to maintain social order and the normal order of production, working and living among the masses of the people, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and insure smooth progress in achieving the socialist modernization.

Li Youwen Closing Speech

SK070834 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Apr 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the second 5-day plenary session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress successfully concluded on the afternoon of 4 April with the accomplishment of various tasks. During the session, deputies fully exercised their democratic right in discussing and examining the work report made by the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the report on the final provincial accounts for 1979, the draft provincial budget for 1980, the report on the provincial plan for the national economy in 1980 and the work reports made by the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court and by the provincial people's procuratorate. Deputies at the session brought forward 150 motions. The number of these motions surpasses that of any congresses in the past, and the range involved in these motions is relatively wider than that of other congresses.

The closing ceremony for the plenary session was held at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse. Seated at the rostrum of the plenary session were Wang Ermao, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, He Yufa, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyong, Song Jiehan, Li Youwen, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Xu Shoushan, Liu Cikai, Su Junlu, Zhang Kaijing, Chen Zhong, Jin Minghan, Cheng Shengshan, Yu Ruihuang, Ren-qin-zha-mu-su and other staff of the session's Presidium. Also present at the closing ceremony were Mu Lin, Yang Zhantao, Chen Hong, (Wang Guanchao), Li Mengling, Fu Zhensheng, Zhang Dexin and Xiao Danfeng. Seven hundred eighty-three deputies attended the closing ceremony held yesterday, and members who were attending the second session of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee also participated in the ceremony as observers. Comrade Zhang Gensheng, executive chairman of the plenary session's Presidium, presided over the closing ceremony.

In line with the electoral law of the PRC for people's congresses and local people's congresses of all levels and the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments of the PRC, deputies attending the session adopted secret ballots to elect the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the governor and vice governors of the provincial people's government, the president of the provincial higher people's court, the presidents of the Siping, Tonghua and Baicheng prefectural intermediate people's courts, the chief procurators of the Siping, Tonghua and Baicheng prefectural people's subprocuratorates. During the session, deputies unanimously approved resolutions on the work report made by the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, on the report of provincial plan for the national economy in 1980, on the report of final provincial accounts for 1979, on the report of provincial budget for 1980 and on the reports made by the provincial higher people's court and by the provincial people's procuratorate. The motions examination committee of the second plenary session of the fifth provincial people's congress submitted a report to the session in regard to examining motions, and the report was unanimously approved by the session.

When the session announced the electoral results, the hall of the closing ceremony burst into warm applause. Comrade Li Youwen was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Yu Ke was elected governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government.

Comrade Li Youwen delivered a closing speech in which he said: Due to the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism, this plenary session has developed democracy fully; deputies attending the session spoke their minds freely; the session has pooled the wisdom and efforts of every deputy. All of this has proved that the plenary session has been carried out successfully. Therefore, deputies attending the session have acknowledged the excellent situation of our province.

Comrade Li Youwen stated: Our central task for the days ahead is to concentrate efforts on doing a good job in economic construction. The people's governments at all levels must actively implement the party's line of politics, ideology and organization and firmly grasp the central task of economic construction. They should conduct all their work on the basis of this central task. In order to fulfill this central task successfully, the most basic effort should be made to uphold the following of the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the CCP's leadership and to uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. However, the emphasis of the "four upholds" should be placed on the CCP's leadership. The people's governments at all levels should resolutely implement the party's line, principle and policy, maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and strive to achieve the four modernizations at an early date under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, as well as under the direct leadership of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee.

In order to fulfill this central task successfully, it is necessary to build up a competent and capable administrative organ, strengthen political work, and raise working efficiency. Resolute efforts should be made to change the situation of overstuffed organizations and overlapping administration levels, but there remains a low working efficiency in bringing the function of various sections in governments into full play. In order to successfully fulfill this central task, it is necessary to carry forward the party's fine traditions, to change work style and to totally eliminate bureaucracy.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Youwen stated: Following this plenary session, various municipalities and counties should convene people's congresses at all levels, group by group, at different times and elect their standing committees. The revolutionary committee at every level should be changed into people's government of specific level. The indirect election of deputies for people's congresses at county levels should be changed to direct elections. This is a significant reform for local political power organs and local elections. This reform is favorable for the exercise of people's democratic right in election and in (?recall), for the people to strengthen their supervisory and managing role in government and for the people to be true masters of the state. This reform is of great significance in implementing the party's political line to a better extent, in perfecting the socialist system and in insuring the smooth progress in achieving the four modernizations. Therefore, various localities must do a good job in conducting this work in a down-to-earth way.

Presently, the upsurge in engaging in spring farming should be pushed into being. We should mobilize all forces to seize the coming season to resolutely fight the battle of spring farming successfully so as to wrest a sustained bumper agricultural harvest this year. The industrial and communications fronts should continuously maintain its increased production records month after month in the first quarter and make persistent efforts to create a situation in which second quarter production will surpass that of the first quarter, third quarter production will scale new heights, and the fourth quarter production will score the overfulfillment or fulfillment of the 1980 annual plans for the national economy. All trades should seize upon the favorable spring season and race against every minute and second to carry out the work of their own unit and department to a still better extent and in a down-to-earth way. The plenary session was successfully concluded amid the majestic strain of the "Internationale."

The plenary session called on the people of various nationalities throughout the province to mobilize intensively, under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and the direct leadership of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, to work with one heart and one mind, to go all-out to make the province strong, to continuously strive for a new success in the economic construction and to make efforts to fulfill or overfulfill the provincial annual plans for the national economy this year so as to greet the convocation of the 12th national party congress.

Names of Provincial Leaders

OW061350 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Changchun, 6 Apr--The second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress has elected and decided on the responsible functionaries for Jilin Province. The namelist reads as follows:

Standing Committee Chairman of the provincial people's congress: Li Youwen;

Standing Committee Vice Chairmen of the provincial people's congress: Li Mengling; Song Renyuan; Zhao Tianye [6392 1131 6851] (Manchu nationality); Xu Shouxuan; Liu Cikai [0491 1964 1956]; Su Junlu; Zhang Kaijing; Mao Cheng (female); Wu Xuezhou; Chen Zhong [7115 6988]; Wu Tuo [0702 6996]; Cheng Shengsan; Yu Riuhuang [0151 3843 3874]; and Ren-qin-zha-mu-su [0038 2953 2089 2606 5685] (Mongolian nationality);

Governor: Yu Ke;

Vice Governors: Zhang Shiyang; Mu Lin; Yang Zhantao; Dong Xin [5516 2500]; Xiao Chun [5135 4783]; Wang Guanchao [3769 6034 3390]; Zhao Nanqi [6392 0589 6386] (Korean nationality); Wang Liping [3769 2621 1627]; Li Shuren [2621 2885 0088]; Feng Yingkui [7458 5391 1145]; Liu Yunzhao [0491 0061 3113]; and Luo Yuejia [5012 6390 0857], (female);

President of the provincial higher people's court: Wang Jiren [3769 0679 0088].

Standing Committee Members

SK071146 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 80 SK

[Announcement No 1 of the second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress]

[Excerpt] The 42 members of the Standing Committee are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Ma Yeming), Hui nationality; (Ma Mingxin); (Ma Hongfen), female; (Ma Zhaoyan); (Wang Ken); (Wang Yi), female; (Tian Zheng); (Liu Wen); (Liu Jing), (Liu Xieshi), (Liu Jinghui), female and Man nationality; (Luo Gan); (Xian Chengshu), female and Korean nationality; (Sun Yingdong); (Jiang Zetian); (Guan Jinghuan), Xibe nationality; (Li Chuanjiang); (Li Baozhu), female; (Hong Zhong); (Zhang Zixin); (Zhang Zhuomei); (Huan Caizhang); (Xin Shilong), Korean nationality; (Xin Yixin), Korean nationality; (Chen Weiqing); (Zheng Bingwen); (Yao Guisheng); (Geng Yelun); (Gao Jingzhi); (Gao Changchun); (Tang Shuan); (Fu Ke); (Tian Baoyin); (Guo Jinxian), Man nationality; (Huang Shengfa); (Cui Yuelan); (E Hua); (Jin Yunhan); (Pei Shuyun), female; (Pai Qiyun); (Eyu Dunni); Monggol nationality; (Wei Zhongjun).

Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, 4 April, 1980.

Presidents of People's Courts

SK071246 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 80 SK

[Announcement No 3 of second session of Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] On 4 April 1980 the second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress elected the presidents of the provincial higher people's court and the Siping, Tonghua and Baicheng prefectural intermediate people's courts. Their names are announced as follows:

President of the provincial higher people's court: Wang Jiren;
President of the Siping Prefectural Intermediate People's Court: (Wang Shusen);
President of the Tonghua Prefectural Intermediate People's Court: (Jiang Jingshan);
President of the Baicheng Prefectural Intermediate People's Court: (Zhang Chunyuan).

Presidium of second session of Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, 4 April 1980.

Election of Chief Procurators

SK071255 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 80 SK

[Announcement No 4 of second session of Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] On 4 April 1980 the second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress elected the chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate and its Siping, Tonghua and Baicheng prefectural branches. Their names are announced as follows:

Chief procurator of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate: Xin Cheng;
Chief procurator of the Siping prefectural branch of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate: (Dong Yanping);
Chief procurator of the Tonghua prefectural branch of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate: (Wang Guozheng);
Chief procurator of the Baicheng prefectural branch of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate: (Wang Anting).

Presidium of second session of Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, 4 April 1980.

L. 8 Apr 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

T 1

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S COURT SENTENCES SWINDLER TO LIFE

OW071254 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] From 27 to 29 March the Xining Intermediate People's Court held an open trial on the case involving swindler (Zhang Liangzhou).

The accused (Zhang Liangzhou) was a commune member of the No 2 production brigade of the (Dongxiang) people's commune in Anyue County, Sichuan Province. He engaged in speculation and profiteering, stole and sold state supplies and public property, and seized a large amount of military supplies. From 1965 to November of 1969, he posed as a driver working for an electrical engineering department and employed all means of trickery to defraud people of private and public property worth 3,800 yuan in Tongliang, Mianyang, Yunyang and other localities in Sichuan Province.

From August 1972 to March 1975, the accused again went to various localities in Qinghai, Gansu, Shaanxi, Hunan and Hubei, and palmed himself off as a purchasing agent for the No 45 Truck Detachment of Sichuan Province and of a certain PLA unit stationed in Xining. He willfully swindled and issued false documents and stole and sold private and public property.

The court meted out the following sentence: Defendent (Zhang Liangzhou) had no proper occupation over a protracted period. Despite education by the public security organs, he still refused to repent and start anew. He even went from bad to worse in carrying out his fraudulent activities. He was involved in 39 cases, seizing private and public property worth 25,000 yuan, 5 trucks and 2,800 jin of grain crops. To protect private and public property against illegal seizure, maintain economic order in society, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and insure the triumphant development of the four modernizations of socialism, swindler (Zhang Liangzhou) is hereby sentenced to life imprisonment and he is deprived of all his political rights for life.

Related Disciplinary Actions

OW071256 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] According to a QINGHAI RIBAO report, the preparatory groups of the discipline inspection commissions of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the Xining Municipal CCP Committee recently checked the individuals involved and the incidents connected with swindler (Zhang Liangzhou's) case and demanded that the various units concerned seriously deal with them. At present, disciplinary actions have been taken against 16 persons; 10 of them are individuals of PLA units stationed in Xining and persons who work for units and organs at the provincial and municipal levels. They are: (Yuan Ranyou), head of the (Dongguan) Police Substation of the (Chengdong) Public Security Subbureau in Xining Municipality, who has been expelled from the party and dismissed from his post; (Zhao Qizhang), deputy director of the supply section of the Rear Service Department of a certain PLA unit stationed in Xining Municipality, who has been relieved from all his party duties and demoted to a lower pay grade; (Liu Yun), assistant to (Zhao Qizhang), who has been expelled from the party and dismissed from his post; another deputy director of the same unit, (Sun Liming), who has been placed on probation in the party for 1 year and demoted to a lower pay grade; (Xue Ruili), director of the Mass Work Department of a PLA unit stationed in Xining, who has been placed on probation within the party for 1 year and dismissed from his post; (Wang Zhixin), deputy political commissar of the 4th Army Hospital, who has been removed from all his duties in the party and a serious demerit has been put on his record; [sentence continues]

(Jin Shaoju), head of the patient service room of the same hospital, who has been given a serious warning by the party; (Zhong Xide), department head of the No 1 motor vehicle factory of the provincial transportation company, who has been removed from his post; (Yang Lanpang), a cadre at the postal vehicle station of the provincial posts and telecommunications bureau, who now has a serious demerit on his record; (Zhu Farong), a cadre of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Xining Municipal Public Security Bureau, who now has a serious demerit on his record; (Zhao Tixuan), former deputy director of a department of Qinghai's Office for National Defense Industry, who has been given a warning by the party; (Ye Zhanghai), responsible person of the Office of the (Jinlin) Chemical Works in Xining, who now has a serious demerit on his record; (Zhu Youkan), a cadre of the provincial labor bureau, who has been given a warning by the party; (Ho Rongxing), a cadre of the Xining municipal foodstuff company, who now has a demerit on his record; (Zhu Jisheng), deputy director of the same foodstuff company, who has been placed on probation in the party for 2 years and removed from his post; and (Sun Yuelian), a cadre of the provincial truck factory, who now has a serious demerit on his record.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI WORKER-PEASANT RALLY--From 24 to 25 March, the Shaanxi Worker-Peasant Education Committee held a rally in Xian to cite 99 collectives and 100 individuals. A total of 180 persons took part in the rally. Present at the rally were Zhang Ze, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Shaanxi Worker-Peasant Education Committee; Lin Yinru, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi People's Congress; and Song Youtian and Tan Weixu, vice provincial governors. Tan Weixu spoke. He revealed that the situation in the ranks of staff and workers is very unsuited to the requirements of the four modernizations. He pointed out that it is necessary to grasp the education of staff and workers as a strategic task and strive to eliminate illiteracy among the staff and workers within 2 years and raise the cultural level of the staff and workers to the level of junior middle and above in 3 to 5 years throughout the province. Song Youtian also spoke. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 80 HK]

QINGHAI FORESTRY CONFERENCE--The Qinghai Provincial People's Government held a provincial forestry work conference 26 to 30 March. The conference initially decided on a plan to afforest 2.62 million mu of land and plant 85.8 million trees along roads and rivers and around houses and villages in the province during the next 6 years. The conference was presided over by Ya-bu-long, vice governor and head of the provincial shelter-forest construction leading group. Zhang Guosheng, governor of Qinghai Province, addressed the conference. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW]

QINGHAI LEGAL OFFICE--With the approval of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government, the Xining Municipal Legal Counseling Office began operations on 1 April. The office will provide counselling services on legal matters to government organizations, enterprises, public institutions, mass organizations and Chinese and foreign joint ventures; act as lawyers and counsellors for defendants of criminal trials or for interested parties of a legal suit; and render other legal services. The office is under the supervision of the provincial lawyers' association. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW]

XINJIANG ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--The Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee is taking effective measures to develop animal husbandry and agriculture in south Xinjiang's 41 counties and 61 state farms, where natural conditions are poor and production is low. Funds have been appropriated for building water conservancy projects. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

8 April 1980

DD.

